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THE SALTICID SPIDERS OF HISPANIOLA

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WITH EIGHT PLATES

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No. 9. — *The Salticid Spiders of Hispaniola*

BY ELIZABETH B. BRYANT

Though Hispaniola is the second largest of the West Indian Islands, the study of its spider fauna has received slight attention. A few species attributed to "Haiti" and "San Domingo" were described by the older authors and in 1903, Dr. Nathan Banks published a short paper based on a collection made for him during the spring of 1899, by Mr. R. J. Crew, mostly in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince. In his paper, fourteen species of Salticidae were listed, three of which were new, *Cybele haytiensis*, *Icius separatus* and *Metacryba pictipes*; these were included in the Collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

As each island in the West Indies is studied, it becomes evident that a much larger number of species is endemic than was supposed by the earlier authors. In Cuba, of the 42 species of *Salticidae* seen by Bryant, 21 are only found on that island; in Puerto Rico, 12 species are endemic out of 16 species known from there; in the Virgin Islands, 5 species out of 10 found there are restricted to that group of islands.

Of the 44 known species of *Salticidae* from Hispaniola, 27 are new. The island has greatly varied ecological conditions, from low coastal plain, to mountain ranges, with high peaks that are often isolated by deserts, an effectual barrier to migration of many forms. Of the 17 *Salticidae* found elsewhere, two, *Plexippus paykulli* and *Marpissa bivittata* are cosmotropical, two are found in the southern part of the United States, six are found on other islands of the Caribbean, and seven have been described by earlier authors. Seemingly, the Salticid fauna shows a closer affiliation with the fauna of South America, than with that of Central or North America. The genera *Phidippus* and *Metaphidippus*, both so abundant in the number of species in North and Central America, are curiously wanting in Hispaniola. Only one species of each genus has been seen and these are both found on other islands. Five genera, *Descanso*, *Nebriidia*, *Oningis*, *Siloca* and *Wallaba*, previously known only from South America, are represented by one or more species. The number of modifications of the mandibles, of the first pair of legs and of the opening of the posterior spiracle would suggest that this island has been isolated from the main land for a long time.

Schuchert, in the "Historical Geology of the Antillian-Caribbean Region", (1935), p. 39, says, "In the Greater Antilles, the relationship is closest between the flora of Haiti and that of Jamaica, 333 species being common to both." The same can be said about the spider fauna.

Two species are found only on these two islands, *Hentzia peckhami* (Cockerell) and *Metaphidippus prudens* (Peckham), and the two genera based on species in Jamaica, have corresponding species in Hispaniola. So far, not enough material is at hand, to draw useful conclusions about the fauna in the two parts of the island, Haiti and San Domingo.

The classification of the *Salticidae* is very unsatisfactory, and it has not been easy to incorporate the systems used by various workers. Simon, in the "Histoire Naturelle des Araignées," 1892-1903, for lack of better characters, used the number of teeth on the lower margin of the fang groove, dividing the family into three major sections. Unfortunately, neither the number or shape of these teeth are constant, even between male and female of a single species, thus, in some cases the male might fall in one group and the female in another.

The Peckhams used the number of teeth also, but they placed more weight on the relative width and length of the eye quadrangle. This is equally unsatisfactory. About the same time that Simon published his classification, F.O.P.-Cambridge wrote the section on *Salticidae* for the "Biologia Centrali-Americana: Arachnida;" vol. 2, (1900) and divided the family by the number and arrangement of ventral spines on the anterior legs. This has proved very satisfactory for the fauna limited to that restricted area, but it is not adapted for use in a wider field. The statement made by Cambridge holds equally true for Hispaniola; as he well said, "although the species assort themselves naturally into groups readily recognizable in a general way, yet when one endeavors to define their distinctive peculiarities, it becomes almost impossible to do so on account of intermediate forms."

In the Hispaniolan fauna, there are several modifications of the secondary characters of the male *Salticidae* that are unusual. Probably the most conspicuous is found in the genus *Dinattus*, where the cephalic portion is greatly widened by lateral triangular lobes, so that the width in the eye area is greater than the length of the cephalothorax. This is found in a much lesser degree in the genus *Agobardus* Keyserling, which has a small lobe below the second row of eyes.

The mandibles present many forms, small, vertical, large, divergent and porrect. For example, the genus *Pensacola*, first described from Guatemala, is differentiated by paired processes on the mandibles; however, species from Hispaniola, which have been attributed to this genus, differ in having these same processes multiple; other genera exhibit a spur or eusp on the exterior margin. Petrunkevitch noted this in a few Puerto Rican species, and both Bryant and Franganillo have

found it in several Cuban species; again, a long, sharp spur or tooth, quite distinct from the fang groove, is seen on the median margin of the mandible; this varies in size and sometimes projects at right angles, or may be in the same plane. This feature has been found also, in a few Cuban species; yet another variant takes the form of a hook on the exterior margin above the base of the fang; this is found in genera from other islands of the Caribbean, and curiously, the small vertical mandibles of one species of the little ant-like genus, *Descanso*, have a minute hook.

The ventral surface of the first femur may be strongly modified, both in form and color; it may be convex with a lateral carina, or may be iridescent or ornamented with fringes of hairs; the distal third is sometimes abruptly constricted and convex; the most remarkable modification perhaps, is in the number of ventral spines on the anterior metatarsi; in most *Salticid* genera, this is commonly two pairs. However, among the *Salticid* genera included by Cambridge in the Biol. Centr.-Amer., we find a single genus with three pairs, while in Hispaniola, four genera have been found with this modification, *Agobardus*, *Commoris*, *Dinattus* and *Wallaba*.

Other uncommon modifications have been observed. A strongly chitinized lobe over the opening of the posterior spiracle. This was first noted by O. P.-Cambridge, in a single species of the *Clubionidae* from Central America. It was noted by Bryant in the description of several Cuban species of *Agobardus* and is found in several genera from Hispaniola. In one species, *Siloca electa*, the chitinized opening extends across the full width of the abdomen. The second modification is of the labium, which has deep lateral pits on the basal half and depressed areas on the anterior portion of the sternum. This is found in the genus *Parachentzia*. Dr. Chickering has called attention to a similar modification in a species of *Parachemmis* (*Clubionidae*) from Panama.

The male palpi offer little variation. Most of the species have the embolus confined to the tip of the cavity in a simple spiral curve. The bulb may, or may not protrude onto the tibia and the relative length of tibia and patella varies with the genus.

The museum has material from Hispaniola that has been collected at various times. The earliest collection was made in 1873, by Dr. P. R. Uhler, and much of it was sent to Count von Keyserling, who had already described other material for the museum. Of the Uhler collection, only one *Salticid*, *Agobardus anormalis*, was named as new in 1883. This species, except for the types, was unknown, until recently found about Port-au-Prince.

In 1902, Dr. W. M. Mann collected in Haiti, and the *Salticidae* found by him were sent to the Peckhams for identification. Unhappily, Mr. Peckham died suddenly, and the collection had to be returned to the museum with only a few specific names added.

During 1934, a few spiders were incidently taken in Haiti, by Drs. Bates and Darlington and later in the same year, Dr. Darlington collected intensively about La Hotte. Four years later, he returned and collected in the less known central and eastern parts.

Since then, smaller collections have been received, which have added to our knowledge of the distribution of several of the more common species.

All the material used in this study is in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. I wish to express my sincerest appreciation to Mr. Banks for his unfailing interest and assistance, without which encouragement this work would have suffered.

Key to genera of male SALTICIDAE recorded in this paper

1. Eyes in four rows *Lyssomanes*
Eyes in three rows 2
2. Abdomen constricted at basal third, p.l.e. about middle of lateral margin
Descanso
Abdomen not constricted 3
3. First tibia with 2 pairs of ventral bulbous hairs near base *Parathiodina*
First tibia with no ventral bulbous hairs 4
4. First metatarsus with 3 pairs of ventral spines 5
First metatarsus with 2 pairs of ventral spines 8
5. Greatest width of carapace almost equal to length *Dinattus*
Carapace longer than wide 6
6. Carapace with a small lobe below second row of eyes, first femur modified
by a carina or fringes *Agobardus*
Carapace without lobe below second row of eyes 7
7. Mandibles large and flat, with many hairs, a long median tooth, and a
small hook at base of fang *Commoris*
Mandibles rather small, no hairs or scales and no processes *Wallaba*
8. Carapace high, very broad, p.l.e. on extreme margin, all tibiae with dorsal
basal spine *Bythocrotus*
Carapace not extremely wide 9
9. Sternum narrowed anteriorly to width of labium 10
Sternum not narrowed to width of labium 11

10. First tibia with 3 pairs of ventral spines *Menemerus*
 First tibia with no ventral spines, or 1 small spine *Metacyrba*
11. Mandibles long, porrect and cylindrical, inferior margin of groove with
 3 or 4 teeth *Amycus*
 Mandibles not cylindrical 12
12. Ventral spines of first tibia confined to apical half, with inner row shorter
 than outer, 1 tooth on inferior margin of fang groove 13
 Ventral spines of first tibia not confined to apical half 16
13. Mandibles porrect 14
 Mandibles vertical 15
14. Carapace quite flat, first pair of legs only slightly enlarged *Hentzia*
 Carapace very broad, first pair of legs enlarged, labium with lateral pits.
Parahentzia
15. First pair of legs fringed, quadrangle of eyes wider behind *Phidippus*
 First pair of legs not fringed, quadrangle of eyes as wide behind as in
 front *Metaphidippus*
16. Mandibles long, porrect, with a long tooth on median margin . . *Antillatus*
 Mandibles vertical 17
17. Front surface of mandibles with 2 or 3 median and lateral processes.
Pensacola
 Mandibles with fewer processes 18
18. Mandibles with a small hook over base of fang *Compsodecta*
 Mandibles without a hook over base of fang 19
19. Carapace high, with lateral lobe below second row of eyes, mandibles large
 and divergent *Agobardus*
 Mandibles relatively small and vertical 20
20. Third pair of legs heavily fringed 21
 No heavy fringes on legs 22
21. Posterior pairs of legs with few spines, third tibia with a long median
 ventral spine *Habronattus*
 Posterior pairs of legs with many spines, heavy fringes on first three pairs
 of legs *Corythalia*
22. First and fourth pairs of legs sub-equal; 3 pale stripes from ocular area
 to spinnerets *Plexippus*
 Fourth pair of legs longest, no continuous stripe from eyes to spinnerets . 23
23. Mandibles covered by a sheath, palpus short, about half as long as cephalo-
 thorax *Siloca*
 Mandibles normal, very small spiders 24
24. Legs, 4-3-1-2, anterior with lateral spines *Nebridia*
 Legs, 4-1-3-2, anterior with no lateral spines *Oningis*

SALTICIDAE

AGOBARDUS Keyserling 1884

AGOBARDUS ANORMALIS Keyserling

Figures 1, 2, 3, 4

Agobardus anormalis Keyserling, 1884, p. 519, pl. 13, fig. 21. "♂ ♀ Nord-Amerika" [probably Haiti]

Prosthesima perplexa Banks, 1903, p. 341, (*nee* Peckham 1901)

Male. Length, 4.7 mm., ceph. 2.5 mm. long, 2.1 mm. wide, abd. 2.4 mm. long, 1.0 mm. wide.

Colors much faded from age.

Cephalothorax very high, about one-fifth longer than wide, cephalic portion rounded with a lateral lobe beneath lateral eyes, with a crest of hairs from margin to near small eyes, highest between small eyes, a recurved depression between dorsal eyes from which starts the short thoracic groove, thoracic portion slopes gradually from groove for a short space and then falls abruptly, lateral margins almost vertical; *eyes*, anterior row strongly recurved so that upper margins of a.m.e. and lower margins of a.l.e. form a recurved line, many white hairs above eyes, a.m.e. separated by a line, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by a full radius of a.l.e., small eyes slightly nearer first than third row, dorsal eyes strongly convex, larger than a.l.e. and directed slightly backward, not on extreme margin of carapace; *quadrangle* of eyes as wide behind as in front; *clypeus* below a.m.e. almost wanting, a few white hairs below a.l.e.; *mandibles* vertical divergent from base, flat, narrowed at tip to width of fang, fang groove not sharply defined, oblique and long, superior margin with a compound tooth near median margin, with a few long hairs to base of fang, inferior margin with a compound tooth or plate with the cusp nearer base of fang longest and opposite tooth on upper margin, fang longer than groove, sinuous with distal half narrowed and tip bent, no tooth on lower side as Keyserling's figure shows; *labium* about as wide as long, sides almost parallel; *maxillae* twice as long as labium, tips widened but not extended in a lobe; *sternum* almost as wide as long, sides parallel, ending in a blunt point in front of IV coxae; *abdomen* oval, more than twice as long as wide, very much faded, but dark on sides, iridescent scales at base and lateral margins, venter faded but apparently dark from fold to spinnerets, no lobe over opening of spiracle, spinnerets closely grouped; *legs*, 1-4-3-2, all patellae with lateral

spines, I pair only slightly enlarged, femur flattened laterally with a strong ventral U-shaped carina with apex at the base and area between strongly convex and shining, a ventral fringe of short hairs on patella, tibia and metatarsus, spines, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, middle pair longest, area between spines with a narrow brush of short iridescent hairs, prolateral, 3, not in line, retrolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, basal pair very long, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 1, tarsus two-thirds as long as metatarsus, II pair with spines the same as on I pair, III and IV pairs, tibiae with dorsal, basal spine, no apical whorl on metatarsi; *palpus* longer than cephalothorax, femur very slender, bent, with dorsal crest of white hairs near tip, patella and tibia flattened dorsally, with lateral fringes of iridescent hairs, seen from above, tibia twice as long as patella and twice as long as wide, tibial apophysis very inconspicuous and not as long as diameter of the joint, terminal joint not as long as tibia, cavity about two-thirds as long as joint, bulb not extending on tibia, embolus a small dark curved spine at tip.

Female. Length, 4.7 mm., ceph. 2.1 mm., abd. 2.6 mm.

Cephalothorax brown, with a median pale stripe from groove to posterior margin, sides parallel, no indication of lateral lobe as found in male, depression between dorsal eyes with a short thoracic groove, ocular area slightly rounded, thoracic portion in same plane as cephalic for a short distance and then falls rapidly to posterior margin; *eyes* same as in male but p.l.e. on extreme margin as there is no lateral lobe; *clypeus* less than a radius of a.m.e., a few white hairs below a.l.e.; *mandibles* pale brown, vertical, rather small, fang groove only slightly oblique, superior margin with two small contiguous teeth, inferior margin with a cusp that almost covers half the margin, end farthest from base of fang longer, fang about length of groove; *labium* and *mandibles* pale; *sternum* pale, convex, two-thirds as wide as long; *abdomen* with a few hairs and scales, a pair of dark basal spots connected at base, followed by a slightly smaller pair of dark spots, just posterior to middle a rather wide median pale stripe with scattered dark dots but only one distinct chevron, venter pale with a pair of widely separated dark stripes that are connected in front of spinnerets; *legs* 4-3-1-2, pale, with dark spines, spines same as in male; *epigynum*, a pair of dark sacs that touch on median margin above the fold, just anterior are two circular depressed areas, separated by a narrow septum, two dark dots that probably are the openings in lower portion of white areas that connect with the dark sacs.

Lectotype ♂ "U. S." [Haiti]

Allolectotype ♀ "U. S." [Haiti]

♂ Haiti; hills near Port-au-Prince, 2,000 feet, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)

♂ Haiti; Camp Perrin, 9 October 1934, (Darlington)

♂ ♀ Haiti; foot hills northeast of La Hotte, 3,000-4,000 feet, October 1934, (Darlington)

♂ ♀ Haiti; La Visite, 6,000-7,000 feet, 23 September 1934, (Darlington)

♂ ♀ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.

♀ Haiti; Peckham Coll.

The species *Agobardus anormalis* Keyserling has long been unique. At the end of the description, Keyserling states, "North America. In the Collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy several specimens, with only the notation U. S." Since it never has been taken anywhere in the United States and it is common in Haiti, it is probable that these specimens were taken by Dr. Uhler in Haiti. Not much can be added to the Keyserling description. Probably because of poor illumination, he did not see the U-shaped carina on the ventral side of the first femur with the convex area between, and he evidently did not consider the number of spines on the anterior metatarsi as important,

From the number of specimens seen, the species is subject to some variation. Some specimens have no tooth on the ventral side of the fang and the lateral lobe below the eyes may vary in size, but all males have the same teeth on the fang groove and the palpi have the tibia flattened dorsally with lateral fringes of iridescent hairs. There is also some variation in size but all have the divergent mandibles with the same shaped teeth.

AGOBARDUS ANORMALIS MONTANUS var. nov.

Figure 5

Male. Length, 5.0 mm.

Coloring, eyes and spines the same as in the type but the fang groove much more concave and the teeth on both margins larger; the tooth on the superior margin longer and the plate on the inferior margin larger with an extra tooth at the end nearer the base of the fang; the fang, in addition to the ventral tooth about the middle, found in the type, has a larger tooth very near the base with a small denticle on the distal side.

The palpus is the same in both the type and the variety, but the tibia of the variety is about two and a half times as long as wide, while in the type specimens, it is only twice as long as wide.

Holotype ♂ Haiti; foot hills northeast of La Hotte, 3,000–4,000 feet, October 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype ♂ Haiti; La Hotte, Roche Croix, 5,000 feet, 13 October 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype ♂ Dom. Rep.; foot hills of Cordillera Central, south of Santiago, 3,000 feet. June 1938, (Darlington)

AGOBARDUS BREVITARSUS spec. nov.

Figures 6, 8, 11

Male. Length, 4.0 mm., ceph. 2.0 mm., abd. 2.1 mm.

Cephalothorax dark chestnut-brown, black about the eyes, scattered white scales on posterior margins, cephalothorax high, four-fifths as wide as long, widest between small eyes, where there is a small lobe or swelling just above the margin, with a vertical crest of short hairs, sides vertical, row of long bristles above anterior eye row, a shallow recurved depression posterior to dorsal eyes from which starts the short thoracic groove, thoracic portion slopes gradually and then falls rapidly on posterior quarter; *eyes*, anterior row recurved by upper margins, a.m.e. separated by little more than a line, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e., and separated from them by a radius of a.l.e., small eyes midway between first and third rows, p.l.e. and a.l.e. subequal, p.l.e. convex and slightly raised; *quadrangle* as wide in front as behind; *clypeus* below a.m.e. narrow, less than a half a radius of a.m.e., no hairs or scales but a mass of white hairs below a.l.e.; *mandibles* reddish-brown, large, median margin touching for basal fifth, then widely divergent and excavate, fang groove long and oblique, superior margin with a large sharp tooth near the median edge, that can be seen in front view, inferior margin with a large bicuspid tooth nearer base of fang than tooth on opposite margin, cusp nearer fang longest, fang long and sinuate, distal half constricted; *labium* dark brown, with a rebordered tip, as long as wide; *maxillae* about twice as long as labium, tip only slightly dilate; *sternum* brown, convex, three-fifths as wide as long, narrowed between I coxae, IV coxae almost touching; *abdomen* oval, with a median pale stripe indented about the middle, and with five pale chevrons on posterior half, sides brown, with diagonal pale stripes of small dots, venter dark brown, openings of posterior spiracle inconspicuous, no iridescent scales on abdomen; *legs*, III and IV left missing, 1–4–3–2, all patellae with lateral spines, I pair dark brown, with pale tarsus, femur compressed prolateral surface glossy with no hairs, spines, tibia, ventral, 2–2–2, middle pair longest, prolateral, 3,

not in line, retrolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, basal pair very long, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 1, both very short and opposite distal pair, II pair, femur brown, other joints paler, femur compressed and prolateral surface same as on I pair, spines as in I pair, III and IV pairs paler, spines, tibiae with dorsal basal spine, III metatarsus with distal and median whorls, IV metatarsus with distal, median and basal whorls; *palpus*, not quite as long as cephalothorax, brown, femur curved with a ventral fringe and a dorsal crest of long white hairs, patella little longer wide, tibia little longer than patella with lateral fringes of white hairs, tibial apophysis almost as long as joint, cymbium as long as patella plus tibia, bulb confined to cavity, embolus at distal quarter in the usual spiral curve.

Female. Length, 4.5 mm., ceph. 2.3 mm., abd. 2.3 mm.

Cephalothorax brown, dark about eyes, a vague pale median stripe from thoracic groove to posterior margin, and a narrow pale stripe on posterior lateral margins, no white scales as on male, cephalothorax high, sides vertical, no swelling below small eyes, very faint depression posterior to dorsal eyes, thoracic portion slopes gradually from groove and then abruptly on posterior half, a row of long bristles above anterior eye row and below small and dorsal eyes; *eyes* same as in male; *clypeus* narrow, less than half a radius of a.m.e. below a.m.e. and covered with white scales; *mandibles* brown, vertical, fang groove horizontal and short, superior margin with one small tooth, inferior margin with a small bicuspid tooth, fang short; *labium* as in male; *maxillae* not dilated; *sternum* as in male; *abdomen* with a median pale stripe to middle, posterior half with five graduated chevrons, sides of alternate pale and dark lines, dorsum with scattered long bristles, venter with three dark stripes that meet in front of the spinnerets; *legs*, IV left missing, 1-4-3-2, I pair, femur pale, other femora with indistinct apical and basal dark rings, spines as in male; *epigynum*, two pale triangular areas, separated by a narrow chitinized septum, no openings can be seen.

Holotype ♂ Haiti; La Visite, 6,000-7,000 feet, 16-23 September 1934, (Darlington)

Allotype ♀ Haiti; La Visite, 6,000-7,000 feet, 16-23 September 1934, (Darlington)

Agobardus brevitarsus differs from the genotype, in smaller size, no carina on the first femur, the short tibia, and in the female, by the triangular pale areas above the fold.

AGOBARDUS OBSCURUS spec. nov.

Figure 7

Male. Length, 4.1 mm., ceph. 2.1 mm., abd. 2.1 mm.

Cephalothorax dark chestnut-brown, pale stripe from groove to posterior margin, in life probably covered with white scales as a few remain, scattered white scales on thoracic groove, cephalic portion high, eye area flat, recurved depression between dorsal eyes from which starts the short thoracic groove, lateral margins slightly curved but no lobe below lateral eyes, thoracic portion slopes gently from groove and the posterior half very abruptly, so that it is concave above the posterior margin; *eyes* cover about two-fifths of the cephalothorax, anterior row strongly recurved by upper margins, a.m.e. touching, with a cluster of long hairs between, separated from a.l.e. by little more than a line, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e., small eyes midway between first and third rows, p.l.e. convex, raised from carapace, on extreme margin, slightly larger than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* about as wide behind as in front; *clypeus* little more than a line below a.m.e., a few white hairs below a.l.e.; *mandibles* dark brown, divergent, convex, with a violet iridescence, a few white hairs about median margin, fang groove strongly oblique, margins poorly defined, a long stout tooth on superior margin at median edge, truncate at tip, with a small tooth on inner side, inferior margin with a large plate or cusp which covers about one half of the margin, with edge nearest fang extended in a long strong tooth, fang long and sinuous with tip curved; *labium* dark brown, as long as wide, lateral margins parallel, tip rounded and rebordered; *maxillae* dark brown, more than twice as long as labium, with tips slightly widened and upper outer corner rounded but not prolonged in a lobe; *sternum* dark brown, convex, almost round, IV coxae touching; *abdomen* oval, base and median area a dirty white, sides and posterior half dark, indications of five or six faint chevrons on posterior half, venter dark from pedicle to spinnerets, spinnerets on dorsal side pale with outer margins black, ventral side black; *legs*, III left missing, 4-1-3-2, brown with no dark rings, I pair heaviest, femur flattened laterally, ventral surface smooth and rounded, no carina, distal fourth slightly constricted with a few long dark hairs on retrolateral side, tibia and metatarsus with a violet iridescence, no hairs, spines, patella, lateral, 1-1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, with a violet iridescence between spines and a fringe of short hairs, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, basal pair half the length of the joint, prolateral, 1, very small at tip, tarsus pale and short, II pair, brown, spines, same

as on I pair, III and IV pairs, dark brown, spines, patellae, lateral, 1-1, tibiae with a small dorsal basal spine, and a ventral median spine; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, femur with basal half dark, curved, with a retrolateral crest of short black hairs, dorsal half covered with short white hairs, tibia one and a half times as long as patella, flat, with lateral brushes of long hairs which adds to width of the joint, tibial apophysis not as long as diameter of joint and divergent, terminal joint small, not as long as tibia, bulb confined to cavity, embolus a small spiral curve at tip.

Holotype ♂ Haiti; Swamp north of Dessalines, 11 August 1934, (Darlington)

It is with some hesitation that this species is placed in the genus *Agobardus* as the cephalothorax is not widened in the eye area, the a.m.e. and a.l.e. are much closer than in the genotype, the first femur is only slightly modified and the palpus is shorter than the cephalothorax. But it has the same type of mandibles and teeth, three pairs of spines beneath the anterior metatarsi with a very short prolateral spine at the tip, a median ventral spine on the third and fourth tibiae and a similar palpus.

AGOBARDUS PERPILOSUS spec. nov.

Figures 9, 10

Male. Length, 5.6 mm., ceph. 3.1 mm. long, 2.4 mm. wide, abd. 2.7 mm.

Cephalothorax dark brown, eye area with many white hairs, a broad lateral stripe of white hairs from dorsal eyes to posterior margin and a large spot of white hairs posterior to thoracic groove, moderately high, sides rounded from anterior margin, widest between dorsal eyes, a shallow depression posterior to dorsal eyes with a short thoracic groove; *eyes* cover about one-third of carapace, anterior row recurved by upper margins, a.m.e. separated by less than a radius of a.l.e. and about a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by more than a radius of a.l.e., small eyes midway between first and third rows, dorsal eyes not on margin of carapace, convex and subequal to a.l.e.; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* dark brown, narrow below a.m.e.; and equal to a radius of a.m.e., with a fringe of dark hairs on margin; *mandibles*, yellow, with many short white hairs, large, divergent, median margin parallel for a short space, ending in a small, dark tooth on the superior margin of fang groove, fang groove long, oblique, margins indistinct except at base of fang, inferior margin

with a very large bicuspid tooth or plate, end nearer fang very long and curved, fang longer than groove, sinuous, distal third narrowed; *labium* dark brown, longer than wide; *maxillae* twice as long as labium, tips rounded, not prolonged in lobe; *sternum* brown, four-fifths as wide as long, convex, with a few long white hairs about margin, IV coxae touching; *abdomen* dark brown, with a median pale stripe, covered with white hairs, narrower at base than above spinnerets, posterior half with indistinct chevrons, venter infusate, no lobe over opening of spiracle, spinnerets slender and closely grouped; *legs*, 1-3-2-4, brown, all joints covered with short white hairs and longer black ones, I pair slightly heavier, femur, with a ventral cross ridge or carina one-third above the base, area from carina to tip smooth with a thin retrolateral fringe of black hairs, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, all shorter than diameter of joint, middle pair not opposite, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, all shorter than diameter of joint, prolateral, 1, opposite apical, retrolateral, 0, II pair, femur has ventral area smooth on distal half, but no carina, spines, patella, 1-1, tibia, ventral, 2 apical, 1r, 1r, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 1, opposite apical pair, III and IV pairs, patellae, lateral, 1-1, tibiae, short dorsal basal spine, metatarsi, apical and median whorls; *palpus* as long as cephalothorax, femur dark and bent, tip and patella covered with white hairs, tibia a little longer than patella, tibial apophysis small and inconspicuous, cymbium small, little longer than tibia, cavity about half the length, bulb not extending on tibia, embolus a small slender spiral curve at tip.

Holotype ♂ Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla, Pico del Yaque, 8,000-10,000 feet. June 1938, (Darlington)

Agobardus perpilosa has no lobe beneath the lateral eyes and the cephalothorax is not as high as in the genotype but is widened at the dorsal eyes, the fang groove is long with a large bi-cuspid tooth on the inferior margin, the fang is long and sinuous, and the first femur is slightly enlarged with a short ventral carina. The mandibles are more divergent than in most species.

AMYCUS C. Koch 1846

AMYCUS CAMBRIDGEI spec. nov.

Figures 12, 13, 16, 17, 19

Male. Length, 5.1 mm., with mandibles, ceph. 2.5 mm. long, 2.0 mm. wide, abd. 2.6 mm., mand. 2.2 mm. long.

Cephalothorax chestnut-brown, darker about lateral and posterior margins, a short stripe of white scales on thoracic margins and a small patch of white hairs posterior to thoracic groove, cephalic portion very high, highest at groove from which it slopes forward to anterior row of eyes and backward more gradually to posterior margin, lateral margins only slightly rounded, thoracic groove short, about middle of carapace, from a very shallow, recurved depression between dorsal eyes; *eyes* cover about two-fifths of carapace, anterior row recurved by upper margins, a.m.e. large, separated by a line, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e., and separated from them by less than a radius of a.l.e., small eyes nearer first than third row, dorsal eyes slightly larger than a.l.e. and very near margin of carapace; *quadrangle* slightly wider behind than in front; *clypeus* narrow, less than a quarter diameter of a.m.e., with no hairs or scales; *mandibles*, dark brown, long, no boss, porrect and cylindrical, median margin parallel for basal fifth where there is a long tooth or process which is parallel to the one on opposite mandible, segment is then bowed out and is almost parallel to opposite mandible, tip is about two-thirds as wide as base, fang groove very long and oblique, corrugate and margins of groove faintly indicated, superior margin with two contiguous teeth very near base, inferior margin with a large bicuspid tooth about middle, followed by three graduated teeth on right mandible and two on left, the large median tooth or process seen on the dorsal side, is not on the fang groove, fang very long, slightly sinuous and evenly tapering towards the tip; *labium* brown, slightly longer than wide, with a rebordered tip and small deep pits above the base; *maxillae* almost twice as long as labium, inclined, distal half widened so that greatest width equals length, outer margins rounded and slightly bilobed; *sternum* pale, anteriorly little wider than labium, two-thirds as wide as long, rounded in front of IV coxae, I coxae largest and separated by two diameters; *abdomen* oval, twice as long as wide, yellowish, with a pair of parallel faint gray stripes from base, these end in black spots posterior to middle, on posterior third a pair of more widely separated short dark stripes, venter pale, with a mass of dark hairs anterior to opening of the posterior spiracle, spinnerets closely grouped, anterior pair very slender; *legs*, 1-3-4-2, I pair much the longest and slightly darker than the others, II, III and IV pairs pale, I coxa very long, spines, all patellae with 1 prolateral and 1 retrolateral spine, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, very slender, prolateral, 3, but not in line, retrolateral, 2, basal spine very small, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, apical and submedian, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, both opposite ventral spines, II pair, spines same as I pair,

III and IV pairs, tibiae with a minute dorsal basal spine, metatarsi, with three whorls of spines, but only the apical complete; *palpus* longer than cephalothorax, very slender, trochanter long, femur white, curved, patella plus tibia as long as femur, patella about two-thirds as long as femur, tibial apophysis slender, not as long as diameter of joint, terminal joint not as long as patella, slender, bulb does not extend on tibia, embolus a simple curved spiral at tip, as figured.

Female. Length, 6.5 mm., ceph. 2.7 mm. long, 2.0 mm. wide, abd. 4.0 mm.

Cephalothorax much darker than in male, not as high and longer in proportion, median pale stripe from groove that disappears before the posterior margin, a patch of white hairs anterior to groove and a lateral stripe of white as in the male; *eyes* same as in male; *clypeus* little more than a line below a.m.e., no hairs or scales; *mandibles*, dark brown, small, vertical, fang groove almost horizontal, short, superior margin with two contiguous teeth, inferior margin almost covered with a plate divided into four or five cusps, fang little longer than groove with a heavy base; *labium* longer than wide, with a chitinized point on middle of lateral margins that meets a chitinized ridge on maxillae; *maxillae* not twice as long as labium, tips rounded, not bilobed; *sternum* same as in male; *abdomen* with a pair of dark stripes on basal half, ending just beyond the middle, posterior half with four pairs of small dark dots with irregular dark spots on sides, venter pale with three dark stripes that meet above the opening of the posterior spiracle, but no mass of dark hairs as in male; *legs*, 1-3-4-2, II right missing and I right evidently recently renewed as much smaller than I left, I pair heavier, spines, anterior patellae, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, heavier than in male, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, II pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, posterior pairs, patellae, lateral, 1-1, tibiae with small basal dorsal spine, III metatarsus, distal whorl complete, median whorl incomplete, IV metatarsus both whorls complete; *epigynum*, area wider than long, two pairs of dark sacs beneath the skin, the larger above the fold, slightly separated with apparently large openings superimposed on sacs, these are connected with dark tubes leading to dark spots on the smaller sacs in anterior portion of the area.

Holotype ♂ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Constanza, 3,000-4,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Allotype ♀ Dom. Rep.; San José de las Matas, 1,500 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratypes 2 ♂ Dom. Rep.; San José de las Matas, 1,500 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

The generic position of *Amycus cambridgei* is very uncertain. It probably belongs to a new genus as it does not agree with the definition of *Amycus* or *Cobanus* as given by either Simon or Cambridge. It agrees with the former genus in the number of teeth on the fang groove and the number of spines on the anterior legs but it differs in the width of the clypeus, and in the proportion of the joints of the palpus; it agrees with *Cobanus* in the low clypeus, but it disagrees with that genus in the number of spines on the anterior metatarsi. As far as known, no species of either genus has a median tooth on the mandibles.

ANTILLATTUS gen. nov.

Cephalothorax moderately high, nearly as wide as long, (6:7), widest opposite second coxae, sides rounded, ocular area flat, thoracic groove faint, in a depression between dorsal eyes; *eyes*, anterior row strongly recurved, small eyes midway between first and third rows, dorsal eyes larger than a.l.e. and not on extreme margin of carapace; *quadrangle* of eyes plainly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* narrow; *mandibles* long, porrect, distal two-thirds divergent, superior margin of groove with two small teeth, inferior margin with a large plate divided into many teeth, fang long and sinuous; *maxillae* slightly dilate at upper margins; *sternum* not narrowed between anterior coxae; anterior coxae long; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, or 4-1-3-2, long and slender, I pair slightly enlarged, femur with dorsal row of spines, I tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, with prolateral and retrolateral spines, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, distal spine very small, III and IV tibiae with very small dorsal basal spine; spinnerets long; *palpus* as long as cephalothorax, very slender, bulb confined to cavity.

Genotype *Antillattus gracilis* spec. nov.

Antillattus differs from *Agobardus* in the lower cephalothorax with no lateral lobe beneath lateral eyes, ocular quadrangle narrower behind than in front, p.l.e. not on extreme margin of carapace; mandibles long and porrect, anterior pairs of legs long and not modified by dense fringes.

ANTILLATTUS GRACILIS spec. nov.

Figures 14, 18, 20

Male. Length, 5.4 mm., without mandibles, ceph. 2.2 mm., abd. 2.6 mm., mand. 1.6 mm.

Cephalothorax pale brown, with two pairs of dark spots, first pair elongate from a.l.e. and including p.l.e., posterior pair smaller, on thoracic slope, two median patches of white scales, the anterior, between the dorsal eyes and the second between the posterior dark spots, a narrow marginal stripe of white scales starting abruptly above second coxae and ending above fourth coxae, anterior to marginal stripe, on margin, a narrow fringe of short black hairs above second coxae, carapace moderately high, widest at dorsal eyes, sides gently rounded, thoracic groove short, in a recurved depression between dorsal eyes; *eyes*, anterior row recurved, covering entire margin, with fringe of orange-red hairs above, a.m.e. separated by little more than a line, a.l.e. slightly more than a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by about twice the space between a.m.e., small eyes slightly nearer first than third row, dorsal eyes not on extreme margin of carapace, strongly convex and larger than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* of eyes plainly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* almost wanting below a.m.e., with no scales but a scant fringe of short hairs on the margin; *mandibles* pale, flat, with a violet iridescence, porrect, three-quarters as long as cephalothorax, median margin parallel for basal third, ending in a long, sharp tooth, distal two-thirds narrower, divergent and slightly excavate, distinct dorsal carina from tooth to base of fang, superior margin of fang groove with two small contiguous teeth at median margin, inferior margin with a much shorter carina and a large compound tooth near median margin, fang longer than groove, distal third constricted and bent; *labium* pale gray, longer than wide; *maxillae* almost twice as long as labium, tip widened, so that lobes can be seen from dorsal side of mandibles; *sternum* pale, slightly convex, almost as wide as long; *abdomen* very slender, pale yellow, with a pair of broken grayish stripes from base to about middle, these stripes on basal third have a rosy tinge due to small reddish scales, sides and distal half of dorsum with vague broken lines and spots of gray, no scales except on basal half, but many long dark bristles, the largest from distinct pits, venter pale with many short dark hairs in median area, ending with a distinct black spot at base of lobe that covers the opening of the spiracle, this lobe protrudes from the venter, spinnerets

long, white, with a long black line on lateral margins of superior and inferior pairs; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, long and slender, coxae, very long and can be seen beyond the carapace, I pair heaviest and darkest, no fringes, femur slightly enlarged, flattened laterally, reddish-brown, prolateral area smooth with a few hairs, ventral area smooth, with a few dark hairs in a short fringe on distal retrolateral side, other joints pale, with a few short dark hairs, spines, femur, distal, 3 small prolateral, followed by 1-1 dorsal, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 3, retrolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, the distal laterals very short, II pair smaller, pale, with short dark hairs, spines same as on I pair, III and IV pairs, white, spines black, femora with dorsal row of strong spines, patellae, lateral, 1-1, tibiae with a very small dorsal basal spine and a ventral submedian spine, metatarsi, distal and basal whorls; *pulpus* longer than cephalothorax, very slender, femur curved, distal half covered with snow-white scales, tibia longer than patella, terminal joint little longer than tibia, with many coarse hairs, tibial apophysis a straight, slender spur, close to cymbium, not chitinized, bulb small, confined to cavity, embolus a spiral curve at tip.

Holotype ♂ Haiti; Dame-Marie, 1941, (Audant)

Antillattus gracilis is a very delicate and striking species, because of the long divergent mandibles with the dorsal side flattened and iridescent. The coxae, especially the first, are very long and extend beyond the carapace; the lobe over the opening of the posterior spiracle is more convex than usual. Several genera have the dorsal basal spine on the posterior tibiae very small and a few species have a median ventral spine on the third or fourth tibiae.

ANTILLATTUS PLACIDUS spec. nov.

Figure 15

Male. Length, 6.0 mm., ceph. 2.6. mm., abd. 2.7 mm., mand. 1.8 mm. long.

Cephalothorax dark chestnut-brown, a narrow marginal line of white hairs, a small spot of white hairs in depression between dorsal eyes and a small median spot of white hairs near posterior margin, cephalic portion rather high, eye area flat, sides slightly rounded, widest at dorsal eyes, a shallow semi-circular depression between dorsal eyes from which starts the thoracic groove, thoracic portion slopes gradually from groove and falls suddenly on the posterior half; *eyes*, anterior

row strongly recurved by upper margins, a few orange-red scales between a.m.e., eyes narrowly separated, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e., small eyes midway between first and third rows, p.l.e. larger than a.l.e., convex, not on extreme margin of carapace; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind; *clypeus* wanting below a.m.e., a thick fringe of white hairs on margin; *mandibles* dark brown, long, porrect, slightly divergent, upper surface flattened and iridescent, tip only slightly narrower than base, a strong, sharp tooth on median margin at basal fifth, which may be on the superior margin of the groove, fang groove long and oblique, upper margin poorly defined with two small teeth near median margin, inferior margin with a cusp almost opposite small teeth on opposite margin, end of cusp near fang prolonged in a sharp point, fang longer than groove, sinuous and tip bent; *labium* brown, longer than wide, tip recurved and faint lateral pits near middle of margin; *maxillae* twice as long as labium, tips dilate; *sternum* brown, two-thirds as wide as long, anteriorly narrowed to width of labium, rounded in front of IV coxae; *abdomen* oval, more than twice as long as wide, pale, with a narrow median stripe of white hairs from base to spinnerets, each side on basal half brilliant orange-red scales, posterior half with irregular dark lines which form five pairs of dark spots on median pale stripe, venter dark gray from pedicle, ending in a thick mass of dark hairs, a large pale lobe over opening of posterior spiracle with free margin chitinized; *legs*, III right missing, 1-4-3-2, all coxae long and can be seen from dorsal side, all patellae with lateral spines, I pair much longer than others, all joints dark brown except tarsus, coxa very long, femur flattened laterally and ventrally but margins not compressed in a carina, a scant retrolateral fringe on distal half, a scant prolateral fringe on patella and tibia, spines, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 3, not in line, retrolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, apical and submedian, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, II pair brown, femur not flattened, spines same as on first pair, III and IV pairs, pale, spines, tibiae, small dorsal basal spine, metatarsi, apical and submedian whorls; *palpus* as long as cephalothorax, femur bent almost at a right angle, dorsal half with a mass of white hairs, tibia longer than patella, both joints cylindrical with a prolateral and a retrolateral fringe of dark hairs, tibial apophysis slender and inconspicuous, almost as long as diameter of joint, cymbium slightly longer than tibia, covered with coarse dark hairs, bulb confined to cavity, embolus a spiral coil at tip.

Holotype ♂ Haiti; Ennery, 7 September 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype ♂ Haiti; Ennery, 7 September 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype ♂ Haiti; Miragoane, 2 November 1934, (Darlington)

Antillattus plaecidus differs from *A. gracilis* in much larger size, mandibles without a lateral carina, and the dark venter. The two paratypes from Ennery and Miragoane are much smaller than the type, the mandibles smaller and almost vertical, the long tooth on the median margin is much reduced in size but the area on the distal half is depressed as in the type. In several genera of the *Salticidae*, males have two forms of mandibles, the larger with long and porrect mandibles and the smaller form with small and vertical mandibles.

BYTHOCROTUS Simon 1903

BYTHOCROTUS CEPHALOTES (Simon)

Figures 21, 24, 25

Mogrus cephalotes Simon, 1888, p. 204 "♀ pullus, San Domingo"

Bythocrotus cephalotes Simon, 1903, p. 673, figs. 793-795

Male. Length, 4.6 mm., ceph. 2.4 mm. long, 2.1 mm. wide, abd. 2.2 mm.

Cephalothorax brown, darker about eyes, a broad lateral stripe of white hairs from dorsal eyes to posterior margin, cephalic portion very high, broad and swollen, slightly depressed between dorsal eyes, short thoracic groove starts from a line drawn between dorsal eyes, highest posterior to dorsal eyes, where it slopes rapidly to posterior margin, so that the last of slope is almost vertical, posterior margin little more than half the anterior; *eyes*, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. separated by half a radius, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e., separated from them by fully a diameter of a.l.e., small eyes about midway between first and third rows, dorsal eyes on extreme margin of carapace, and raised on tubercles, subequal with a.l.e., a few long bristles between eyes of anterior row and more posterior to dorsal eyes; *quadrangle* wider behind than in front; *clypeus* equal to about a radius of a.m.e. and thickly covered with white hairs below a.m.e.; *mandibles* reddish-brown, vertical, rather small, front surface slightly convex and iridescent, fang groove short and horizontal, one large tooth on superior margin near median edge, with a fringe of black hairs to base of fang, inferior margin with one large tooth slightly nearer base of fang than is tooth on opposite margin, fang short with a very thick base; *labium* dark brown, longer than wide, with a pair of small pits just below middle on lateral margin; *maxillae* brown, not twice as long as labium, very slightly widened at tip; *sternum* brown, slightly convex, narrowed

to width of labium at anterior end, about twice as long as wide, but very small compared to size of carapace, pointed in front of IV coxae; a fringe of curved ciliae on retrolateral margin of IV coxae; *abdomen* oval, dark brown, no pattern, thickly covered with small, iridescent scales and long coarse dark hairs, venter brown, with no hairs and opening of posterior spiracle not conspicuous; *legs*, 1-3-4-2, IV right missing, brown, femora darker, anterior pairs with many small iridescent scales and a few hairs, all patellae with prolateral and retrolateral spines, all tibiae with a small dorsal basal spine, all ventral spines long and heavy, I pair, enlarged, patella and tibia flattened dorsally, spines, tibia, dorsal, 2-2, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, basal pair almost as long as joint, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, II pair, spines same as on I pair but smaller, III and IV pairs, metatarsi with distal and basal whorls; *palpus*, as long as cephalothorax, same color as legs, with very few hairs but many strong spines, femur rather short, patella longer than wide with a prolateral and retrolateral spine, tibia not as long as patella, slightly swollen, ventral side flat, with scattered hairs and a prolateral row of four stout spines on distal half, a prolateral process at tip in line with spines, tibial apophysis not as long as diameter of joint and heavier than dorsal process, cymbium small, as long as tibia, bulb does not extend on tibia, embolus a small spirial curve at tip.

Female. Length, 5.0 mm., ceph. 2.6 mm. long, 2.5 mm. wide, abd. 2.5 mm.

Cephalothorax and *eyes* same as in male; *elypeus* narrow, less than a radius of a.m.e.; mandibles vertical, brown, fang groove horizontal, two small contiguous teeth on superior margin, one very sharp tooth on inferior margin; *sternum* very narrow and small compared to size of carapace; *abdomen* oval, thickly covered with white and brown hairs in a vague pattern suggestive of *Zygoballus*; *legs* same as in male with the same spines; *epigynum*, an oval depressed area, white, wider than long, that shows little structure.

Allotype ♂ Haiti; Diquini, November 1912, (Mann), f. Peckham.

♂ ♀ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.

♀ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, July 1941, (Audant)

♀ juv. Haiti; Port-au-Prince, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)

Simon described the species from an immature female, larger than any specimen seen. The cephalothorax is unusually high and broad. The spines on the legs are interesting, as all patellae have a prolateral and a retrolateral spine and all tibiae have a dorsal basal spine in both male and female.

COMMORIS Simon 1902

COMMORIS MODESTA spec. nov.

Figures 22, 23

Male. Length, 4.6 mm., ceph. 2.1 mm. long, 1.7 mm. wide, abd. 2.6 mm.

Cephalothorax brown, eye area covered with short white hairs that continue in a converging stripe to posterior margin, a broad marginal stripe of white hairs from a.l.e. to posterior margin, many long bristles over anterior eye row, moderately high, ocular area flat, sides vertical and parallel, a shallow median depression between dorsal eyes, thoracic groove short and posterior to dorsal eyes, thoracic portion slightly lower than cephalic until the posterior quarter when it falls abruptly to margin; *eyes*, anterior row recurved by upper margins, a.m.e. separated by a line, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by a little more than a line, second row of eyes one third nearer first than third row, p.l.e. convex, slightly larger than a.l.e. and not on extreme margin of carapace; *quadrangle* narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* less than a radius of a.m.e. with no hairs or scales but a few long bristles on the margin; *mandibles* large, dark brown, thickly covered with short white hairs, vertical, flat, very broad and slightly divergent, outer margin with a slight carina, fang groove horizontal, long, with a long sharp tooth at median edge which extends from margin outward and slightly upward at a right angle to the groove, below this tooth are two small teeth on superior margin, inferior margin with a large plate that covers almost half the margin, end nearer base of fang longer, fang longer than groove and evenly curved; *labium* dark brown, about as long as wide, tip rebordered; *maxillae* fully twice as long as labium, tips slightly widened and outer margins rounded, not prolonged in a lobe; *sternum* dark brown, convex, two-thirds as wide as long, I coxae largest, separated by a little more than a diameter, IV coxae touching; *abdomen* oval, more than twice as long as wide, dorsum flat, dark brown, with many short white hairs and longer colorless hairs, posterior half with indistinct pale chevrons, venter paler than dorsum with short white hairs, openings of spiracle inconspicuous, spinnerets brown and closely grouped; *legs*, 4-1-3-2, not differing greatly in length, brown, with short white hairs and many dark hairs, I pair only slightly enlarged, femur flattened laterally, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, middle pair not opposite and all spines less than diameter of the joint, prolateral, 3,

not in line, retrolateral, 2, a scant fringe of black hairs between ventral pairs, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, lateral, 1-1, apical and very short, II pair, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, basal pair very long, lateral, 1-1, apical and small, III and IV pairs, patellae, lateral, 1-1, tibiae with dorsal basal spine, III metatarsus, distal and median whorls, IV metatarsus, distal, median and basal whorls; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, femur and patella white and covered with white hairs, tibia and cymbium dark brown, seen from above, patella longer than tibia, tibial apophysis not quite as long as diameter of joint, with a thick base and a slender incurved hook at tip, bulb extends on tibia, embolus a spiral curve at tip.

Holotype ♂ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Valle Nuevo, south-east of Constanza, 7,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

The genus *Commoris* was based on a male of a single species, *C. entoplognatha* from Guadeloupe. The description of the genus is very brief and is not expanded in the *Histoire Naturelle des Araignées* that appeared about the same time, (June 1903). It differs from *Coryphasia*, from Brazil, also described in the same paper, by two pairs of very unequal lateral spines on the anterior metatarsi, the apical pair are very short, the basal pair, long and resemble the ventral spines.

In this collection, there is no specimen of *C. entoplognatha* from Guadeloupe, but there is a specimen from Dominica, (Foote), which was identified by the Peckhams. This specimen agrees with the original description of Simon, except for the arrangement of lateral spines on the anterior metatarsi. There are three pairs of ventral spines, and a pair of very short distal lateral spines. It is not impossible, that Simon mistook the second pair of ventral spines as lateral, since he compares the length of the basal lateral spines with the ventral. Three pairs of ventral spines is a very uncommon character in the *Salticidae*.

Commoris modesta differs from *C. entoplognatha* in the slightly smaller size, darker color with many white hairs, but principally in that *C. modesta* has the outer margin of the mandibles not as strongly curved and the median tooth is longer and projects outward; there is no hook over the base of the fang.

Cybele albopalpis Peckham, described from a male from Jamaica, is congeneric with *Commoris modesta*. This species has three pairs of ventral spines on the anterior metatarsi, and a fissident tooth on the inferior margin of the fang groove.

COMPSODECTA Simon 1902

COMPSODECTA HAYTIENSIS (Banks)

Figures 26, 28, 32, 33

Cybele haytiensis Banks, 1903, p. 344, pl. 15, figs. 1, 9, 12. "Hayti ♂ ♀"
Eustiromastix haytiensis Petrunkevitch, 1911, p. 650.

Male. Length, 4.6 mm., ceph. 2.3 mm., abd. 2.3 mm.

Cephalothorax pale brown, black about the eyes, cephalic portion high, sides gently rounded, posterior margin about half that of the anterior, a few white hairs on sides and between eyes of anterior row, ocular area rounded, a recurved depression between posterior eyes, thoracic groove starts on a line between dorsal eyes, thoracic portion slopes gradually at first and then falls rapidly to posterior margin; *eyes* cover more than two-fifth of carapace, p.l.e. not on extreme margin, anterior row straight by upper margins, a.m.e. large, convex, separated by a little more than a line, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by less than a radius of a.l.e., small eyes a little nearer a.l.e. than to p.l.e., dorsal eyes raised, convex and subequal to a.l.e.; *quadrangle* not as wide behind as in front; *clypeus* very narrow below a.m.e., less than one-half a radius of a.m.e., with a few scattered white capitate hairs; *mandibles* dark brown, large, vertical, flat, slightly divergent, both margins with a strong carina on basal half, the one on the inner margin turns abruptly about the middle and crosses to the exterior side, distal half of mandible slightly depressed, with a faint carina at distal end oblique to the groove, a small thickening near base of fang, which in large specimens is a hook, fang groove horizontal, superior margin with two contiguous teeth, inferior margin with one strong tooth nearer base of fang than teeth on opposite margin, fang with a thick base and little longer than groove; *labium* pale brown, longer than wide, with a deep lateral pit each side, on basal half, as in *Parahentzia*; *maxillae* more than one and a half as long as labium, basal half of exterior margin deeply excavate, tips widened and lateral margins pointed; *sternum* pale, two-thirds as wide as long, narrowed to width of labium at anterior end and rounded posteriorly; *abdomen* oval, nearly half as wide as long, pale, with very faint marks on posterior half, venter dark; *legs*, 1-4-3-2, I pair heaviest, femur dark brown, flattened laterally, the flattened area iridescent, other joints pale, very few hairs, spines, patella, lateral, 1-1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, median pair not opposite, with a few dark hairs in area between spines, prolateral, 3, not in line, retrolateral, 3, not in line, metatarsus,

ventral, 2-2, basal pair more than half the length of the joint, lateral, 2-2, apical spines very short, II pair, pale, spines as on I pair, III and IV pairs, pale, spines, patellae, lateral, 1-1, tibiae with dorsal, basal spine, and a ventral median spine, metatarsi with distal and basal whorls and on IV metatarsus, 1 median spine; *palpus*, shorter than cephalothorax, light brown, tibia little longer than patella, both joints with a slight fringe of short dark hairs, tibial apophysis longer than diameter of joint, rather broad with an oblique tip which seen laterally is pointed, bulb does not extend beyond cavity, embolus a spiral curve at tip, ending beyond the cavity as figured.

Female, Length, 6.0 mm., ceph. 2.6 mm., abd. 3.2 mm.

Specimen has been dried and colors have disappeared.

Cephalothorax and *eyes* same as in male; *mandibles* pale brown, vertical, with no indications of carina found in male; margin of clypeus with a fringe of long hairs; *labium*, *maxillae* and *sternum* as in male; *abdomen* impossible to trace any color pattern; *legs* pale, spines as in male.

Types ♂ ♀ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.

3♂ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Peckham Coll.

♂ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)

Mr. Banks placed this species in the genus *Cybele* and compared it with *Cybele albopalpis* Peckham from Jamaica. Unfortunately, he knew this latter species only from the very brief description and the figures. The name *Cybele* is preoccupied (Low, 1845) in *Crustacea* so in 1902, Simon proposed *Compsodecta* for *grisea*, the second species from Jamaica described by the Peckhams, and *albopalpis* has been placed in the same genus. The two have little in common. *Compsodecta grisea* has a single tooth on the inferior margin of the fang groove, mandibles rather small, vertical, corrugate, with a distinct hook on the outer margin above the base of the fang, palpus with patella elongate, with a lateral carina and an apophysis at distal end; *albopalpis* also, has small mandibles that are vertical, but with no hook above the base of the fang and a fissident tooth on the lower margin of the fang groove and in the palpus, the patella is shorter than the tibia, and has no carina or apophysis.

In the type specimen of *C. haytiensis*, the hook above the base of the fang is not large and it was overlooked in the original description. In the larger specimen from Port-au-Prince, collected by Darlington in 1934, the hook is very distinct and in the smaller specimen, it can be traced as a swelling.

It can not be placed in the genus *Eustiromastix* as it has lateral

spines on the anterior metatarsi and the palpus has the tibia long, the embolus a short curve at the tip of the bulb, while in the genotype of *Eustiromastix*, the embolus is very long and encircles the bulb.

COMPSODECTA PECKHAMI spec. nov.

Figures 29, 31, 35

Male. Length, 6.6 mm., ceph. 3.0 mm. log, 2.5 mm. wide, abd. 3.6 mm.

Cephalothorax pale brown, with lateral thoracic margin shaded with dark gray, cephalic portion very high, eye area flat with a recurved depression between dorsal eyes from which starts the very short thoracic groove, sides rounded, thoracic portion slopes gradually for first third and then abruptly to posterior margin, posterior margin about one half width of anterior; *eyes* cover two-fifths of carapace, lateral eyes heavily ringed with black, anterior row strongly recurved, with orange-red hairs above eyes, a.m.e. very large and touching, a.l.e. less than half the diameter of a.m.e. and separated from them by a radius of the latter, upper margins of a.m.e. and a.l.e. form a slightly recurved line, small eyes midway between first and third rows, dorsal eyes not on extreme margin, raised from carapace and subequal with a.l.e.; *quadrangle* as wide behind as in front; *clypeus* less than a radius of a.m.e. and without hairs or scales; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, rather long, flat and corrugated, a small sharp tooth on outer margin above the base of the fang, projects downward, fang groove short, only slightly oblique, superior margin with two contiguous teeth and a distinct carina to base of fang, inferior margin with one sharp pointed tooth, fang short with a heavy base; *labium* pale brown, longer than wide, with a rebordered tip; *maxillae* more than twice as long as labium, tip very much widened with a small tooth on outer upper corner, palpus inserted on basal half; *sternum* pale, slightly convex, two-thirds as wide as long, anteriorly truncate to width of labium and rounded in front of IV coxae; *abdomen* more than twice as long as wide, pale median stripe from base to spinnerets, in which are three or four dark chevrons on posterior third, sides gray of about the same width as the median stripe, venter with a broad dark median stripe from pedicel to spinnerets; *legs*, I left and III right missing, 1-4-3-2, I pair heaviest, with femur pale at base, gradually increasing in color until the metatarsus is dark brown, tarsus pale, spines, all patellae with prolateral and retrolateral spines, I tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, middle pair not opposite, prolateral, 3, not in line, retrolateral, 3, not in line, meta-

tarsus, ventral, 2-2, lateral, 2-2, II pair paler, spines same as on I pair but not as large, III and IV pairs, pale, tibiae with dorsal basal spine, IV metatarsus, with apical whorl of 5 spines and an interrupted basal whorl; *palpus* longer than cephalothorax, femur very slender with a retrolateral basal serrate carina and a crest of white hairs on distal half, patella more than half as long as femur, much wider, flattened dorsally, with a prolateral spur or tooth, near tip, as long as greatest diameter of joint, that extends forward and upward, a prolateral spine below base of spur, tibia not as long as patella, flattened on prolateral side with a crest of short black hairs, tibial apophysis not as long as diameter of the joint, terminal joint not as long as tibia, embolus a spiral curve at tip, bulb confined to cavity and relatively small.

Holotype ♂ Haiti; foot hills northeast of Massif de la Hotte, 3,000-4,000 feet, October 1934, (Bates).

Simon proposed this genus for two species described by the Peckhams from Jamaica as *Cybele*. It is not improbable, that the Peckhams sent specimens of *grisea* to Simon, for they had several, but *albopalpis* was described from a unique male, and Simon was familiar with it only from the figures and the very brief description. The two species belong to separate genera.

Coupsodecta peckhami is very similar to *C. grisea*. The hook on the outer margin of the mandibles is small but the palpus is very characteristic. The patella is half as long as the femur, flattened dorsally, with a long process that extends onto the tibia. The tibia is shorter than the patella, flattened on the prolateral side, with a crest of short black hairs on distal half. The terminal joint is short and the palpal organ is small.

CORYTHALIA C. Koch 1850

CORYTHALIA ELEGANTISSIMA (Simon)

Figures 27, 30, 44

Dynamius elegantissima Simon, 1888, p. 205. "♀ San Domingo"

Male. Length, 5.5 mm., ceph. 2.5 mm. long, 2.0 mm. wide, abd. 2.5 mm.

Cephalothorax brown, darker about eyes, small white scales on lateral margins, between eye rows and in two parallel stripes from p.l.e. to posterior margins, carapace high, sides rounded, widest posterior to dorsal eyes, a recurved depression between dorsal eyes from which starts thoracic groove, thoracic portion on same plane as cephalic until very near posterior margin, when it falls abruptly; *eyes*, anterior

row recurved by upper margins, a.m.e. separated by little more than a line, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by a radius of a.l.e., fringe of long bristles above anterior eye row, small eyes about midway between first and third rows, dorsal eyes not on extreme margin of carapace, slightly smaller than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* of eyes slightly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* retreating, about equal to a radius of a.m.e., with no hairs or scales, but a group of long bristles between a.m.e.; *mandibles* dark brown, small, cone-shaped, fang groove very short, margins poorly defined, no teeth on either margin, fang short with a very heavy base; *labium* pale, longer than wide, tip narrower than base; *maxillae* pale, one and a half times as long as labium, tips only slightly widened; *sternum* brown, slightly convex, narrowed between I coxae, two-thirds as wide as long, IV coxae touching; *abdomen* oval, a basal band of brilliant orange-red scales and a narrow median stripe of white scales, each side is an elongate black spot of black scales broken on the sides by a diagonal pale stripe, venter with three vague brown stripes from fold to spinnerets, opening of posterior spiracle inconspicuous, spinnerets closely grouped; *legs*, 3-4-1-2, I left and III right missing, first three pairs heavily fringed with black hairs, I pair dark, almost black, femur with a scant prolateral and a retrolateral fringe on distal half, patella with a prolateral fringe, tibia and metatarsus with prolateral fringe and a thinner dorsal crest of shorter hairs on the same joints, dorsal side of patella and tibia strongly iridescent with a few iridescent scales, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2, apical, 1r, 1r, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, apical and submedian, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, II pair, fringes and crests same as on I pair but heavier, spines same as on I pair but longer, III pair, with heaviest fringe, prolateral fringe on patella, tibia and metatarsus and a dorsal crest on tibia and metatarsus, spines, patella, lateral, 1-1, tibia, no dorsal basal spine, metatarsus, distal whorl complete, because of the heavy fringe, median and basal whorls can not be seen, IV pair with no fringe, spines, patella, lateral, 1-1, tibia, a dorsal basal spine fully twice the diameter of the joint, ventral, 2, apical, median, 1, dorsal, 2-2-2, metatarsus, distal and median whorls complete, basal whorl incomplete; tibia and metatarsus shorter than corresponding joints of III pair; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, pale, with coarse black hairs, patella slightly longer than wide, tibia less than half as long as patella, tibial apophysis slender and close to cymbium, terminal joint as long as femur, bulb extends slightly on tibia, embolus a long, slender black spine from a median depression at tip of bulb.

Female. Length, 6.0 mm., ceph. 3.0 mm. long, 2.1 mm. wide, abd. 3.1 mm.

Cephalothorax deep chestnut-brown, ocular area darker, scattered white scales on lateral margins, ocular area and thoracic slope, widest posterior to dorsal eyes, circular depression between dorsal eyes from which starts the short thoracic groove; *eyes* as in male; *clypeus* about the diameter of a.m.e., covered with short white scales; *mandibles* mahogany brown, vertical, cone-shaped, with a few dark hairs and white scales on median margin, fang groove short, no teeth on either margin but a scopula of black bristles on upper margin, fang short; *labium* pale, longer than wide; *maxillae* twice as long as labium, sides parallel, tips not widened; *sternum* brown; *abdomen* oval, a basal band of orange-red scales that disappears on the sides about the middle, and a narrow median stripe of white that almost reaches the tip of the abdomen, on each side are elongate black spots covered with black scales with a short diagonal lateral stripe of yellowish scales that does not reach the median stripe, venter dull yellow with three faint darker stripes; *legs*, 3-4-1-2, with no fringes, brown, with darker hairs and white scales, anterior pairs heavier, spines, I pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, apical, 2, 1r, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 1, I pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, apical, 2, 1r, 1r, prolateral, 3, not in line, retrolateral, 0, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, lateral, 2, posterior pairs, tibiae, dorsal, basal spine, III metatarsus, apical and median whorls, IV metatarsus, apical, median whorls complete, basal whorl incomplete; *epigynum*, area wider than long, divided by a long slender septum, openings apparently at anterior end, each side of septum.

Allotype ♂ Haiti; Ouest, Kenskoff, 4,300 feet, (Roys)

♀ Haiti; Ouest, Kenskoff, 4,300 feet, (Roys)

♀ Haiti; Furey, base of Mt. Bronette, 23 March 1940,

(Folk)

♀ Haiti; Kenskoff, 2 September 1934, (Darlington)

♀ Haiti; Ennery, 30 September 1934, (Darlington)

♀ Haiti; foot hills, 3,000-4,000 feet, northeast Massif de la Hotte, October 1934, (Darlington)

The genus *Corythalia* was based by C. L. Koch on the species *latipes* from Brazil. It is a large heavy spider, with the leg formula 3-4-1-2, and the first three pairs of legs heavily fringed. The third and fourth tibiae have a long ventral median basal spine. This spine probably is not a generic character, as it is found in some species of *Habronattus* and in other species of *Corythalia*, such as *placidus*

Peckham, (*Dynamius*). In the genotype, the palpus is relatively short, with the patella longer than the tibia, the embolus forms almost a complete circle at the tip and the bulb extends beyond the cavity and rests on the tibia.

Unfortunately, many species have been placed in the genus that do not belong there. Some have no fringes on any legs, and some have the first leg longer than the third, and the palpi are of all possible types. The two species from Hispaniola that have been referred to the genus *Corythalia*, do not belong there in the strict sense, but it is thought best to leave them in that genus, until the Salticid genera of the West Indies are better understood.

CORYTHALIA LOCUPLES (Simon)

Figures 37, 38, 43

Habrocestum locuples Simon, 1888, p. 203. "♀ San Domingo"

Prosthesima signata Banks, 1903, p. 341, (*nec signata* Banks 1901)

Prosthesima morgani Banks, 1903, p. 341, (*nec* Peckham 1909)

Male. Length, 5.5 mm., ceph. 3.0 mm. long, 2.1 mm. wide, abd. 2.4 mm.

Cephalothorax chestnut-brown, eye area much darker, scattered iridescent white scales posterior to first eye row, about small eyes and on flat thoracic portion, cephalic portion high, eye area flat, sides almost parallel, slightly wider posterior to dorsal eyes, a shallow recurved depression between dorsal eyes from which starts the well marked thoracic groove, thoracic portion level with eye area for almost half the distance, when it falls sharply to posterior margin; *eyes* cover a little more than one-third of carapace, anterior row recurved by upper margins, a.m.e. almost touching, separated from a.l.e. by less than a radius of latter, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e., a row of long bristles above anterior row of eyes, small eyes midway between first and third rows, dorsal eyes not on extreme margin of carapace, convex, and larger than a.l.e. and raised from carapace; *quadrangle* of eyes same width behind as in front; *clypeus* retreating, about as wide as diameter of a.m.e., with no hairs or scales but a group of bristles above and between a.m.e.; *mandibles* conical, with front surface flattened and covered with iridescent green scales, fang groove short, with margins indistinct, no teeth on either margin, fang short with a very heavy base; *labium* pale, longer than wide at base, with lateral margins on distal half much inclined; *maxillae* two-thirds longer than labium, upper margins rounded and widened but upper outer corner

not prolonged in a lobe; *sternum* pale brown, almost as wide as long, (3.0 : 3.5), anteriorly little wider than labium, ending in an obtuse point in front of IV coxae, all coxae same color as sternum; *abdomen* oval, fawn-color, thickly covered with iridescent scales, two pairs of large black spots in middle half, the color from black scales, spots separated by a narrow median stripe and a narrow cross bar of brilliant iridescent green scales, entire abdomen with scattered long black bristles, venter a dull brown, with no scales or long hairs, no lobe over opening of posterior spiracle; spinnerets long and closely grouped; *legs*, 3-4-1-2, not differing greatly in length, all coxae can be seen from above and covered with iridescent scales, I pair only slightly enlarged, dark brown with many long hairs and a prolateral fringe of black hairs on patella and tibia and a scater retrolateral crest on the same joints, dorsal surface of patella and tibia a faint iridescent purple, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, dorsal, 0, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, lateral spines opposite ventral, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, II pair brown, patella and tibia flattened laterally with a purple iridescence, prolateral fringe of black hairs on patella and tibia and a retrolateral crest of short, clavate black hairs on same joints, both fringe and crest extend into metatarsus, spines same as on I pair, III pair, fringe on patella, tibia and metatarsus much heavier and hairs longer, dorsal crest on tibia and metatarsus of clavate hairs, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 1, tibial and metatarsal spines hidden by fringe but apparently no dorsal basal spine on tibia, IV pair brown, with no fringe, spines scattered, patella, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 1, a dorsal basal spine on tibia, an apical and median whorl on metatarsus; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, brown, patella twice as long as tibia, both joints thickly covered with white iridescent scales, terminal joint as long as tibia plus patella, covered with long coarse hairs, bulb extends on tibia, with tube very distinct, embolus a very short thick black spine at tip.

Female. Length, 6.5 mm., ceph. 3.0 mm. long, 2.0 mm. wide, abd. 3.5 mm.

Same as male except for the legs. *Legs*, 3-4-1-2, brown, not fringed, spines, I pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, II pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2, distal, 1r, 1r, prolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, III and IV pairs, patellae, lateral, 1-1, tibiae, dorsal basal spine, metatarsi, distal whorl complete, median and basal whorls incomplete; *epigynum*, a narrow median septum with small openings each side less

than their diameter above the fold, these open into tubes that are parallel to septum and enter the spermatheca near the anterior end, the position of the spermatheca evidently varies, as in some specimens they almost touch the fold and in others they are some distance above.

Allotype ♂ Haiti; swamp north of Dessalines, 11 August 1934, (Darlington)

- ♀ Haiti; Peckham Coll., (Banks)
- ♂ ♀ Haiti; Trou Caiman, 4 September 1934, (Bates)
- ♂ ♀ Haiti; Ennery, 10 September 1934, (Darlington)
- ♂ Haiti; Etang La Chaux, 27 October 1934, (Darlington)
- ♂ ♀ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, 4-5 September 1934, (Darlington)
- ♂ Haiti; Mt. Basil, 9 September 1934, (Darlington)
- ♂ Haiti; hills near Port-au-Prince, 2,000 feet, 12 October 1934, (Darlington)
- ♂ Haiti; Ouset, Kenskoff, 4,300 feet, (Roys)
- ♂ Dom. Rep.; San Lorenzo, Samana Bay, 26 April 1934, (Uto-wana Exped.)

DESCANSO Peckham 1892

DESCANSO FORMOSUS spec. nov.

Figures 34, 41, 53

Male. Length, 5.0 mm., cephalic 2.1 mm., abdominal 2.6 mm.

Cephalothorax black about anterior portion and dorsal eyes and dark on posterior slopes, cephalic portion posterior to eyes a bright brown, many small white scales about eyes, cephalic portion covers over half the carapace, flat, with a slight depression behind dorsal eyes, then a distinct swelling, no thoracic groove, thoracic portion falls abruptly in a concave slope to posterior margin, anterior margin twice the width of posterior; *eyes*, anterior row recurved by upper margins, a.m.e. separated by a line, more than twice the diameter of a.l.e., a.l.e. separated from a.m.e. by a radius of a.l.e., small eyes minute, one-third nearer first than third row, dorsal eyes on extreme margin of carapace, raised, convex, larger than a.l.e. and directed backward; *quadrangle* narrower in front and as long as wide behind; *clypeus* brown, less than one-half radius of a.m.e., with a thin covering of white hairs and a fringe of long white hairs on the margin; *mandibles* dark brown, small, flat, with scattered white scales and a sharp carina on outer margin that ends in a small tooth above the base of the fang, fang groove slightly oblique, rather short, superior margin with two contiguous teeth on median edge, inferior margin with a broad bicuspid

tooth, fang short with a heavy base; *labium* dark brown, as wide as long, with a rebordered tip; *maxillae* dark brown, almost twice as long as labium, tips rounded and not dilate; *pedicel* chitinized, can be seen from dorsal side; *sternum* dark brown, slightly convex, smooth, triangular, fully twice as long as wide, between I coxae narrowed to less than width of labium, pointed in front of IV coxae, I coxae brown, enlarged, separated by less than half a diameter, II and III coxae pale, IV coxae brown and touching; *abdomen* oval, more than twice as long as wide, basal third constricted and covered with a brown scutum, followed by a narrow, transverse pale band at constriction, remainder of abdomen completely covered by a dark brown scutum, a vague dark gray shading in middle of cross pale band, sides white, with two pairs of gray spots, the smaller, anterior to cross band and the larger posterior to it, venter with a basal scutum to fold that is not connected with the dorsal scutum, a broad gray stripe from fold to spinnerets; *legs*, 4-1-2-3, I pair much enlarged, brown, hairs very small, femur laterally compressed with a distinct dorsal ridge, patella and tibia flattened dorsally, but not angulate, seen from above patella longer than tibia, tibia two-thirds as wide as long, metatarsus not as long as tibia, spines, no spines on patellae, no dorsal basal spine on tibiae, I pair, femur, dorsal, 2 small spines at tip, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, middle retrolateral spine largest, basal retrolateral spine smallest, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, distal and submedian, distal retrolateral largest, II pair slender, pale, prolateral dark stripe on patella, tibia and metatarsus, spines, femur, dorsal, 2, tibia, ventral, 1r-1r-1r, metatarsus, 1r-1r, III pair, pale, with a dark prolateral stripe on femur, patella, tibia and base of metatarsus, spines, femur, dorsal, 3 at tip, tibia, ventral, 1p at tip, retrolateral 1, metatarsus, ventral, 1r, at tip, 2 median but not opposite, IV pair, femur brown, other joints pale with a dark prolateral stripe on patella, tibia and metatarsus, spines, femur, dorsal, 3 at tip, middle, 1p. tibia, ventral, distal, 1p, basal, 1p, metatarsus, ventral, apex, 2, middle, 2; *palpus* about half as long as cephalothorax, pale, femur flattened laterally, with a sharp ventral carina, patella flattened dorsally, two-thirds as wide as long, tibia less than half as long as patella, with a few white scales, tibial apophysis dark, almost as long as joint, rather broad and heavy, cymbium longer than tibia plus patella, scattered white scales, bulb does not extend on tibia, embolus confined to distal third, forms almost a complete circle, ending in a straight point near tip of cymbium.

Female. Length, 4.5 mm., ceph. 1.6 mm., abd. 2.5 mm.

Cephalothorax, *eyes* and *clypeus* the same as in male, but fewer hairs

on clypeus and no fringe on margin; *mandibles* pale, small, weak, vertical, anterior surface convex, no carina or tooth on outer margin, fang groove short, superior margin with two contiguous teeth, followed by a scopula of coarse hairs to base of fang, inferior margin with a bicuspid tooth, fang with a heavy base; *labium*, *maxillae* and *sternum* same as in male; I coxae pale and not as large as in male; *abdomen* oval, not constricted, no scutum, the pale transverse band found in the male reduced to a pair of widely separated spots and the vague shaded area of the male is a large dark brown triangle with the apex directed forward, posterior third a dark brown, anterior muscle spots a pair of brown dots, the lateral stripes of the male are reduced to a pair of diagonal pale spots, venter gray with a large dark brown spot on posterior quarter; *legs*, 4-1-2-3, I pair pale brown, not as much enlarged as in the male, same arrangement of spines, but each spine much larger and from a raised base, II pair pale, with a broad dark stripe, spines, tibia, ventral, 1r-1r, III and IV pairs, pale with a prolateral stripe on femora, patellae, tibiae and metatarsi, no spines; *palps* short, terminal joint enlarged, tibia and last joints white, so that palps are conspicuous; *epigynum* rather large for the size of the spider, two broad transverse ovals, with heavily chitinized margins, separated by a narrow septum, middle of ovals white and depressed, openings apparently at ends of tubes that project into white areas from the posterior margins.

Holotype ♂ Haiti; Trou Caiman, 4 September 1934, (Darlington)

Allotype ♀ Haiti; La Visite, 6,000-7,000 feet, 16-23 September 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype ♀ Dom. Rep.; Loma Viega, Cordillera Central, south of Constanza, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype ♀ Dom. Rep.; Altigracia, July 1938, (Darlington)

The genus *Descanso* was based by the Peckhams in 1892, on two species, both known only from females, *Descanso vagus* from Santarem, and *Descanso chapada* from Chapada, Brazil. The descriptions are rather brief and no mention is made of the dentition of either species. The type of the genus was not designated until Simon redescribed it in the *Histoire Naturelle des Araignées*, 1901, 2, p. 533 and selected the first species as the type. The types of both species are in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy Collection. *Descanso vagus* is in very poor condition. Most of the legs are missing as well as the mandibles and it is evidently more than one moult from maturity. There is a distinct depression of the carapace posterior to the dorsal eyes, which Mr. Emerton did not show in the figure. In the original description,

Peckham notes the deep notch on the lateral margin just posterior to the eyes. This is very conspicuous. The first leg, which is greatly enlarged, has the patella and tibia of equal length, both flattened on the dorsal side, but with no carina. The abdomen shows a slight depression at the basal third but there is no indication of a scutum.

In 1890, Simon described the genus *Consingis* for a male found near Rio, Brazil. It is not impossible that this genus is a synonym of *Descanso*, as it is described with a fissident tooth on the lower margin of the fang groove. The quadrangle of eyes is wider behind, the cephalic portion is carried beyond the dorsal eyes, the thoracic portion slopes abruptly to the posterior margin, the first pair of legs are enlarged with femur compressed laterally, patella and tibia of equal length and both flattened on the dorsal side and the fourth pair of legs spineless.

The male and female of *Descanso formosus* were not found together, but the markings, the enlargement of the first leg, with the same number of spines, the few spines on the posterior pairs, and the depression of the cephalothorax posterior to the dorsal eyes are the same in both. The male is larger than the female, but that is not uncommon among ant-like spiders. It probably has a wide distribution on Hispaniola, as females have been found in three localities.

It is not impossible that the genus *Peckhamia* Simon, 1901, based on *scorpionca* Hentz, will prove to be a synonym of *Descanso*, also.

DESCANSO MAGNUS spec. nov.

Figure 36

Female. Length, 5.0 mm., ceph. 2.2 mm., abd. 3.0 mm.

Cephalothorax dark brown, black between first and second eye rows, with scattered small white scales, almost twice as long as wide, sides nearly parallel, cephalic portion covers four-fifths of carapace, eye area flat, with a deep transverse depression posterior to dorsal eyes, followed by a swollen area, no thoracic groove, thoracic portion falls abruptly to posterior margin in a concave slope; *eyes* cover about half the carapace, area as long as wide behind, anterior row of eyes recurved, a.m.e. more than twice the diameter of a.l.e., a.m.e. separated by a line, and from a.l.e. by a little more, second row of eyes one-third nearer first than third row, dorsal eyes on extreme margin of carapace, each raised and larger than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* slightly wider behind than in front; *clypeus* equals a radius of a.m.e., strongly retreating, with projecting white hairs, not scales; *mandibles* dark brown, small,

cone-shaped, flat, fang groove short, with a small bicuspid tooth on inferior margin, fang short, from a heavy base; *palpi* dark, terminal joint enlarged, patella and tibia flattened dorsally, patella as long as tibia; *labium* dark, as long as wide, with a rebordered white tip; *sternum* dark, triangular, two-thirds as wide as long, flat, narrowed between I coxae to width of labium and pointed in front of IV coxae; *pedicel* short and can not be seen from above; *abdomen* twice as long as wide, basal third constricted, strongly convex, covered with a dark scutum, sparsely clothed with white scales, remaining two-thirds wider, with dorsum flattened, a wide median dark stripe and slightly narrower white lateral stripes each side, entire abdomen with short colorless hairs, venter dark, with basal ends of lateral stripes curved on basal half, spinnerets small and inconspicuous; *legs*, 4-1-2-3, dark brown, with I and II metatarsi white, II tibia pale, III tarsus white, IV trochanter and patella white, I pair enlarged, femur flattened laterally, no spines, patella as long as tibia, both joints flattened dorsally, but with no carina on either margin, spines, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, strong but not equal to diameter of the joint, each from a raised base, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, long and heavy, distal and submedian, II pair, slender, no spines on femur or patella, tibia, ventral, 2-2, long and slender, basal and median, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, slender and weak, no spines on posterior pairs; *epigynum*, two transverse ovals, separated by a narrow chitinized septum, lateral margins heavily chitinized, no structure can be seen.

Holotype ♀ Dom. Rep.; Jarabacoa, 2 August 1938, (Darlington), found with ants having similar abdominal marks.

DESCANSO MONTANUS spec. nov.

Figure 40

Male. Length, 3.7 mm., ceph. 1.6 mm., abd. 2.0 mm.

Cephalothorax dark brown with scattering long white hairs, sides almost parallel, moderately high, a slight depression posterior to dorsal eyes, followed by a convex area, posterior margin rolled back and about half as wide as the anterior margin, no thoracic groove, thoracic slope not concave; *eyes*, cover almost half the carapace, anterior row of eyes recurved, so that a line drawn from upper margins of a.m.e. would pass through the middle of a.l.e., a.m.e. touching, a.l.e. separated from a.m.e. by a line and less than a radius of a.m.e., small eyes nearer first than third row, eyes flat and only slightly smaller than a.l.e., dorsal eyes on extreme margin of carapace, convex, larger than a.l.e.;

quadrangle of eyes slightly wider behind than in front, and as long as wide; *clypeus* retreating and below a.m.e. less than a radius of a.m.e., with a few white hairs; *mandibles* brown, vertical, weak, fang groove short, horizontal, superior margin with two contiguous teeth, inferior margin with one large bicuspid tooth, fang longer than groove; *labium*, brown, tip rebordered, about as long as wide; *maxillae* more than twice as long as labium, slightly divergent, brown, with median third pale; *sternum* brown, narrowed to width of labium between I coxae, convex, shining, pointed in front of IV coxae, which are narrowly separated, coxae pale, I coxae much the largest; *pedicel* dark brown, chitinized and can be seen between cephalothorax and abdomen; *abdomen* brown, with scattered white hairs, basal third narrowed and constricted, distal two-thirds swollen and larger, venter brown, with a basal scutum ending at fold, spinnerets small and closely grouped; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, I pair enlarged, femur brown, laterally compressed, patella and tibia flattened dorsally but with no carina, patella little shorter than tibia, spines, femur, dorsal, 2 small spines near tip, patella, 0, tibia ventral 2-2-2, all less than diameter of joint and from a raised base, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, II pair pale, with a prolateral dark line on femur, patella and tibia, metatarsus dark, spines very small, femur, 2 distal, tibia, ventral, 2 distal, 1r-1r, metatarsus, ventral, 2 distal, 1 subbasal, posterior pairs pale and almost spineless; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, femur brown, patella pale, flattened dorsally, more than twice as long as tibia, tibial apophysis broad with an incurved tip that rests against cymbium, embolus confined to distal third, forms almost a complete circle, with tip thickened and twisted, very similar to *Peckhamia variegata* (F. Cambr.)

Holotype ♂ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Constanza to Jarabacoa 2,000-4,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Descanso montanus is smaller than *D. formosus* and has the thoracic slope much longer and not concave. The cephalothorax is not widened posterior to the dorsal eyes. Both species have the first pair of legs greatly enlarged, with the tibial spines from a raised base. The abdomen is constricted at basal third and the palpus is of the same type, with the tibia shorter than the patella.

DINATTUS gen. nov.

Cephalothorax high, (in male with a triangular lobe below lateral eyes, so that the greatest width is more than length), a deep recurved transverse depression between dorsal eyes, thoracic groove short;

eye area covers less than two-fifths of carapace, anterior row recurved by upper margins, eyes equidistant, small eyes nearer first than third row, p.l.e. elevated; *quadrangle* same width in front as behind; *clypeus* almost wanting below a.m.e., with no hairs or scales, three long bristles below a.m.e. in male; *mandibles* vertical, small, fang groove short, one tooth on each margin, fang short from a thick base; *labium* not as long as wide; *maxillae* one-third longer than labium, and in male with tip dilate; *legs* in both male and female, 1-4-3-2, I pair only slightly enlarged, spines, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, distal, median and basal, middle pair not opposite, prolateral, 3, not in line, retrolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, basal pair very long, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 1, both distal, III and IV tibiae with dorsal basal spine, III metatarsus with apical whorl, IV metatarsus with apical and median whorls; *palpus* not as long as cephalothorax, tibia shorter than patella, cymbium twice as long as tibia, bulb extends in a constricted lobe on tibia, embolus a curved spine at tip; many iridescent scales on coxae and on legs of both male and female.

Type *Dinattus heros* spec. nov.

The genus *Dinattus* differs from *Agobardus* by the small vertical mandibles with a small tooth on the lower margin, (not bicuspid). Both genera have three pairs of spines on the anterior metatarsi.

DINATTUS HEROS spec. nov.

Figures 39, 47, 50, 54

Male. Length, 6.0 mm., ceph. 3.1 mm. long, 4.0 mm. wide, abd. 3.0 mm.

Cephalothorax chestnut-brown, eye area much darker, cephalic portion moderately high, flat, with a large triangular lobe projecting each side from lateral eyes, so that greatest width at that part is more than length of carapace, a crest of short black hairs from margin of lobe to eye area, seen from the front, the lobe appears flattened with rounded margins, a cluster of three long, curved bristles behind a.l.e. and one long trichobothria anterior to p.l.e. and another posterior to the same eye, a few white iridescent scales between eyes of anterior row and on lateral margins of eye area, lateral margins curved from the triangular lobe to posterior margin, so that posterior margin is about one half the anterior, a deep recurved transverse depression between eyes of third row from which starts the well defined thoracic groove, thoracic area rounded a slight distance behind groove and then falls

abruptly to posterior margin; *eyes*, ocular area covers less than two-fifths of carapace, anterior row strongly recurved by upper margins, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. separated by little more than a line, a.l.e. about two-thirds the diameter of a.m.e., eyes of second row nearer first than third row, p.l.e. slightly larger than a.l.e., elevated from eye area and directed slightly backward; *quadrangle* the same width in front as behind; *clypeus* almost wanting below a.m.e., with no hairs or scales but three long bristles below a.m.e.; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, moderately large, front surface flat and iridescent with a carina on each margin, outer margin convex, middle margin excavate on distal half, fang groove short with margins poorly defined, superior margin with one long sharp tooth and a scopula of black hairs to base of fang, inferior margin with one sharp tooth, smaller than tooth on opposite margin, fang with a heavy base; *labium* dark brown, not quite as long as wide at base, sides inclined; *maxillae* paler than labium, about one-third longer, tip greatly widened and rounded with a small tooth or lobe on upper outer margin; *sternum* pale brown, slightly convex, almost as wide as long, (3.5 : 4.0), anteriorly little wider than labium, lateral margins emarginate and squarely truncate in front of fourth coxae; *abdomen* oval, flat, dark gray, with six indistinct chevrons on posterior half, entire abdomen covered with short white iridescent scales which change to green in light, and scattered long dark hairs, anterior muscle spots distinct, spinnerets long and closely grouped, venter pale, shaded with gray, a pair of small but very distinct black dots at base of inferior spinnerets, opening of posterior spiracle marked by a curved chitinized lobe; posterior coxae seen from above, thickly covered with large white iridescent scales; *legs*, 1-4-3-2, I pair of legs heaviest, brown, femur very dark on ventral and prolateral sides, flattened laterally, with scattered white scales, patella and tibia with a prolateral brush of short, clavate black hairs, patella two-thirds as long as tibia, metatarsus shorter than tibia, spines, femur, 3 small apical dorsal spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, middle pair not opposite, prolateral, 3 small spines not in line, retrolateral, 2, smaller than ventral spines, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 1 small distal, retrolateral, 1 small distal, II pair pale, with femur dark on ventral and prolateral sides, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, median pair not opposite, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 1, III pair, pale, spines, patella, lateral, 2, tibia, 1 very small dorsal basal spine, ventral, 2 apical, prolateral, 3, retrolateral, 3, metatarsus, apical whorl, IV pair, pale with broken dark rings on tibia and metatarsus,

spines, patella, lateral, 2, tibia, 1 very small dorsal basal spine, ventral, 2 apical, sub-basal, 1, prolateral, 3, retrolateral, 3, metatarsus with apical and median whorls; *palpus* not as long as cephalothorax, femur dark and slender, patella pale and thickly covered with white iridescent scales, tibia pale, two-thirds as long as patella, ventral and lateral sides with coarse black hairs, tibial apophysis inconspicuous, pressed close to cymbium, terminal joint twice as long as tibia, very slender and covered with coarse black hairs, bulb protruding in a distinct lobe on tibia, embolus a curved black spiral at tip, ending in a groove.

Female. Length, 6.1 mm., ceph. 3.1 mm. long, 2.5 mm. wide, abd. 3.0 mm.

Cephalothorax chestnut-brown, much darker in eye area, lateral margins below eyes slightly rounded in place of the triangular lobe found in the male, so that anterior portion of cephalothorax appears truncate, transverse recurved depression between dorsal eyes as in male, posterior area darker; *eyes* same as in male; *clypeus* below a.m.e. less than half a radius of that eye, no scales or hairs, but three long bristles as in male; *mandibles* pale brown, vertical, rounded in front, smooth, no hairs or bristles, exterior margin rounded but no carina, median margin slightly excavate, fang groove short, teeth and scopula as in male; *labium* and *sternum* as in male; *maxillae* about one-third longer than labium, slightly inclined, with tips and outer margins rounded, palpi inserted on basal half; *abdomen* same as in male, dark covered with small iridescent scales and long dark hairs, venter and sides pale, with gray spots, no chitinized lobe over opening of spiracle; *legs*, 1-4-3-2, pale, I pair heaviest, spines same as in male on all pairs, spines easily seen as joints are pale and I pair has no brush of dark hairs on tibia and patella; palpi pale, dorsal side of tibia and patella with many iridescent scales, terminal joint with long dark hairs and a dorsal crest of longer white hairs; all coxae with dorsal white iridescent scales; *epigynum*, two large circular depressions, separated by a narrow septum, small dark openings at posterior margins of depressions.

Holotype ♂ Haiti; foot hills northeast of La Hotte, 4,000 feet, 3 October 1934, (Darlington)

Allotype ♀ Haiti; foot hills northeast of de la Massif de la Hotte, 3,000-4,000 feet, October 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype ♀ Haiti; La Hotte, Roche Croix, 13 October 1934, (Darlington)

DINATTUS EREBUS spec. nov.

Figure 51

Female. Length, 5.0 mm., ceph. 2.5 mm., abd. 2.5 mm.

Cephalothorax dark brown, ocular area black, no scales and a very few hairs, sides parallel and vertical, thoracic groove short in a circular depression slightly posterior to dorsal eyes, thoracic slope rapid posterior to groove, cephalic portion moderately high; *eyes*, anterior row recurved, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. separated by a little more than a line, a.l.e. more than a radius of a.m.e., small eyes midway between first and third rows, dorsal eyes subequal with a.l.e., convex and on margin of carapace; *quadrangle* as wide behind as in front; *clypeus* more than a radius of a.m.e., with no hairs or scales; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, rather small, fang groove short, superior margin with one large tooth near median margin and three long bristles near base of fang that are almost parallel to margin, inferior margin with one sharp tooth opposite tooth on upper margin, fang longer than groove; *labium* brown, slightly longer than wide, tip narrowed; *maxillae* not much longer than labium; *sternum* pale brown, convex, almost as wide as long, slightly narrowed between I coxae, IV coxae subcontiguous; *abdomen* oval, dark gray with scattered elongate iridescent scales and a few long dark bristles, venter with three dark converging stripes, spinnerets rather short, compact; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, light brown, no markings, I pair slightly enlarged, spines, patella, 0, tibia, ventral 2-2-2, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, basal pair very long, no lateral, III and IV tibiae with a small dorsal basal spine; *epigynum* large, spider has not oviposited, chitinized area wider than long, see figure.

Holotype ♀ Haiti; La Visite, 6,000-7,000 feet, 16-23 September 1934, (Darlington)

The generic position of this spider is very uncertain. The arrangement of the eyes is not the same as in the other species of the genus, as those of the anterior row are not equidistant, the fourth pair of legs is longer than the first, and there are no lateral spines on the anterior metatarsi. The epigynum is very large compared to the size of the spider.

DINATTUS MINOR spec. nov.

Figures 46, 52, 55

Male. Length, 4.6 mm., ceph. 2.3 mm. long, 2.3 mm. wide, abd. 2.3 mm.

Cephalothorax very dark brown, eye area black, cephalic portion very high with large lateral lobes below the lateral eyes, so that the greatest width equals length of carapace, lobes with rounded angles when seen from the front and a crest of short black hairs which starts from the margin of the carapace and continues to near the second eye row, transverse depression between posterior eyes from which starts short thoracic groove, thoracic portion slopes abruptly from a short distance behind the groove, posterior margin much narrower than anterior; *eye area* covers two-fifths of carapace, anterior eye row strongly recurved, eyes equidistant, a.l.e. two-thirds diameter of a.m.e., several long hairs between eyes, second row nearer first than third row, p.l.e. convex, raised from carapace and slightly larger than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* of eyes same width in front as behind; *clypeus* almost wanting below a.m.e., with no hairs or scales, but three long bristles below and between a.m.e.; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, flat, and corrugated, no carina on either margin, outer margin rounded and inner margin slightly excavate, fang groove short and margins poorly defined, superior margin with one large sharp tooth, one tooth opposite on inferior margin, fang short with a thick and heavy base; *labium* dark, longer than wide, tip narrower than base; *maxillae* about one half longer than labium, tips rounded but not extended in a lobe and no tooth; *sternum* slightly convex, two-thirds as wide as long, anteriorly little wider than labium, pointed in front of IV caxae, laterally emarginate, IV touching; *abdomen* very dark, with five pale chevrons on posterior half, covered with small iridescent scales and long black hairs, venter black from pedicel to spinnerets, a small chitinized lobe over opening of posterior spiracle; *legs*, 1-4-3-2, I pair dark brown and heaviest, femur flattened laterally, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, middle pair not opposite, a few dark ventral hairs, prolateral, 3, retrolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, basal pair very long, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 1, II pair, pale, spines same as on I pair, III and IV pairs, pale with interrupted dark rings on tibiae and metatarsi, spines, patellae, lateral, 2, tibiae, dorsal basal spine, metatarsi, median and apical whorls; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, femur dark, tip of femur, patella and tibia covered with white iridescent scales, terminal joint dark and covered with coarse black hairs, tibia about two-thirds as long as patella, tibial apophysis almost as long as joint, slender and protruding, bulb prolonged on tibia, embolus a curved black spine at tip.

Holotype ♂ Haiti; foot hills northeast of Massif de la Hotte, 3,000-4,000 feet, October 1934, (Darlington)

Dinattus minor differs from *D. heros* by the smaller size, smaller lateral lobes, pointed tip of sternum, black venter and in the palpus, by the longer and more slender tibial apophysis.

HABRONATTUS F.O.P. Cambridge 1901

HABRONATTUS BRUNNEUS var. INSIGNIS Bryant

Habronattus brunneus var. *insignis* Bryant, 1942, p. 357, figs. 35, 38. "♂ ♀ St. Croix"

The species was described from a male from Key West, Florida and in 1909, Peckham synonymized two western species with it. The variety differs from the typical form by the more brilliant coloring and the secondary characters. The lower half of the clypeus is covered with short white hairs, so there is a sharp line below the anterior eyes. These white hairs are not found in the type from Florida but they are present in *H. tarsalis* (Banks), a western species. The long, ventral basal median spine on the third tibia was over looked in the earlier descriptions of the species, probably because of the short hairs either side. In the female, this spine is much shorter.

♂ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Banks), f. Peckham.

♂ 2 ♀ Haiti; Trou Caiman, 4 September 1934, (Bates)

♀ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, July 1941, (Audant)

♀ Dom. Rep.; south side of Lake Enriquillo, 14 September 1938, (Darlington)

HENTZIA Marx 1883

HENTZIA ANTILLANA Bryant

Hentzia antillana Bryant, 1940, p. 494, figs. 285, 289, 294. "♂ ♀ Antigua"
Wala vernalis Banks, 1903, p. 341, (*nec Wala vernalis* Peckham.)

Hentzia antillana has been found on several of the islands in the West Indies. From the few localities where it has been taken in Hispaniola, it may be a recent importation.

♀ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.

♂ ♀ Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, April-May 1941, (D. Hurst)

♀ Dom. Rep.; Barahora, September 1938, (Darlington)

♀ Dom. Rep.; San José de las Matas, June 1938, (Darlington)

HENTZIA PECKHAMI (Cockerell)

Anoka peckhami Cockerell, 1893, p. 221. "Jamaica"

Anoka moneagua Peckham, 1894, p. 127, pl. 12, fig. 9.

Male. Length, 4.4 mm.

Cephalothorax brown with rather wide lateral stripes of white scales from a.l.e. to posterior margin, stripes do not meet, iridescent scales in ocular area above anterior eye row, thoracic groove very short, sides rounded; *eyes*, small eyes nearer first than third row; *quadrangle* as wide behind as in front; *elypeus* very narrow below a.m.e., covered with white scales that connect with lateral stripes; *mandibles* slightly porrect, flat, roughened, narrowed to width of base of fang, each margin with a distinct carina, a few long white hairs at base on pro-lateral margin, fang groove very oblique, superior margin with two small widely separated teeth, inferior margin with one large sharp tooth midway between two teeth on opposite margin, a deep longitudinal groove from near base of fang to base on under side, fang long, distal third constricted; *abdomen* narrow, median area brown, bordered by narrow stripes of white scales that do not meet at base, venter infuscate with a few iridescent hairs; *legs*, 1-4-2-3, I pair enlarged, no fringe of hairs, dark brown, tarsus paler, at tip of femur a short retrolateral fringe of clavate hairs, that is carried onto patella, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, all from a raised base, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, II pair, pale, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, 2 distal, 1r-1r, prolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, III and IV pairs pale, few ventral spines; palpus dark, see figure.

♀ Haiti; Diquini, 12 November 1912, (Mann), f. Peckham

♀ Haiti; Grande Anse, (Uhler)

♂ Haiti; Poste Terre Rouge, 5 October 1934, (Darlington)

♂ Haiti; hills near Port-au-Prince, 2,000 feet, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)

♂ Haiti; foot hills northeast of La Hotte, 3,000-4,000 feet, October 1934, (Darlington)

♂ ♀ Dom. Rep.; foot hills of Cordillera Central, north of Santiago, 1,000-3,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

♀ Dom. Rep.; San José de las Matas, 1,500 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

♂ Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July 1941, (D. Hurst)

LYSSOMANES Hentz 1844

LYSSOMANES ANTILLANUS Peckham and Wheeler

Lyssomanes antillanus Peckham and Wheeler, 1888, p. 226, pl. 11, fig. 1.
 "♂ San Domingo, Simon Coll."

Lyssomanes antillanus was described from a male in the Simon Collection labelled "San Domingo." It was found abundantly in the collections from Soledad, Cuba and it also has been reported from Puerto Rico. It is subject to great variation in the width of the median black stripe on the cephalothorax and abdomen.

- ♂ ♀ Haiti; Grande Riviere, January 1913, (Mann), f. Peckham
- ♂ ♀ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.
- ♂ ♀ Haiti; hills near Port-au-Prince, 20 October 1934, (Darlington)
- ♂ Haiti; Ennery, 1,200 feet, 13 August 1934, (Bates)
- ♀ Dom. Rep.; San José de las Matas, 1,500 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)
- ♂ Dom. Rep.; Constanza, Cordillera Central, 3,000-4,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)
- ♂ ♀ Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, 30 August 1938, (Darlington)

MENEMERUS Simon 1868

MENEMERUS BIVITTATUS (Dufour)

Salticus bivittatus Dufour, 1831, p. 369 pl. 11, fig. 5. "♀ Hispania"

This is a common cosmotropical species that has often been described and figured. It is common on buildings as well as on trees and shrubs.

- ♂ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, July 1941, (Andant)
- ♂ ♀ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, June-July 1941, (Ducasse)
- ♂ Haiti; Miragoane, 2 November 1934, (Darlington)
- ♂ ♀ Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July-August 1941, (D. Hurst)

METACYRBA F.O.P.—Cambridge 1901

METACYRBA PICTIPES Banks

Figure 49

Metacyrba pictipes Banks, 1903, p. 343, pl. 15, fig. 7. "♂ Hayti"

Male. Length, 3.8 mm., ceph. 1.7 mm.

Cephalothorax very dark brown, low, cephalic portion flat, no thor-

acic groove, sides rounded, posterior margin about one half the anterior, a few bristles on lateral margins of cephalic portion; *eyes*, anterior row straight by upper margins, eyes equidistant, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by a radius of a.l.e., small eyes nearer first than third row, dorsal eyes subequal to a.l.e., on extreme margin of carapace; *quadrangle* slightly wider behind than in front; *clypeus* less than one half radius of a.m.e., with no hairs or scales; *mandibles* dark, vertical, small and cone-shaped, fang groove horizontal, short, inferior margin with one tooth, fang with a broad base; *labium* dark brown, more than twice as long as wide; *maxillae* more than twice as long as labium; *sternum* dark brown, more than twice as long as wide, narrowed between first coxae to width of the labium, sides almost parallel; *abdomen* dark brown, much shrunken so that all markings are obscured, a small dark brown basal scutum, venter dark; *legs*, 4-1-3-2, all joints but tarsi a dark brown with scattered white scales, all patellae without spines, I pair strongly incrassate, femur flattened both laterally and ventrally, spines, tibia, ventral, 2-2, on distal third, short and stout, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, distal and median, II pair, spines, tibia, ventral, 2, distal, 1r, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, basal pair very long, III and IV pairs, spines same as on II pair; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, dark brown, tibia shorter than patella, not as long as diameter of joint, tibial apophysis longer than diameter of joint, almost at right angles, distal third very slender, bulb large and heavy, protruding from cavity, embolus starts from retrolateral margin, follows contour of cavity and ends in a straight, slender point at tip of cavity.

Holotype ♂ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.

The type is very much discolored and shrunken from age but it is the only specimen known.

METACYRBA TAENIOLA (Hentz)

Attus taeniola Hentz, 1846, p. 353, pl. 21, fig. 5. "♀ North Carolina, Alabama"
Metacyrba taeniola Peckham, 1909, p. 486, pl. 39, fig. 5, pl. 40, fig. 4.

This species is common in the southern part of the United States and Mexico. Banks did not have it from Port-au-Prince in 1903, and Petrunkevitch did not report it from Puerto Rico. Both males and females have been found in collections from Cuba.

Two females have been seen from Hispaniola. The number of spines on the first tibia is subject to much variation. There are usually two pairs of small spines but some times there is only a single

spine. The metatarsus has two pairs. The specimen from Ennery, collected by Mann in 1913, has but one very small spine, on the first tibia, that could be easily over looked and none on the metatarsus. This, Peckham had marked, "spec. nov." but the epigynum agrees perfectly with the specimens from the United States.

♂ Haiti; Ennery, 1913, (Mann), f. Peckham

♂ Haiti; Miragoane, 2 November 1934, (Darlington)

METAPHIDIPPUS F.O.P.—Cambridge 1901

METAPHIDIPPUS PRUDENS (Peckham)

Figures 56, 57, 63

Dendryphantes prudens Peckham, 1901, p. 15, pl. 4, fig. 13. "♂ ♀ Jamaica"

Male. Length, 4.2 mm., ceph. 2.1 mm. long, 1.8 mm. wide, abd. 2.3 mm.

Cephalothorax brown, with quite a wide lateral stripe of yellowish-white scales starting from a.l.e. but not meeting at posterior margin, a few white scales above anterior eye row, eyes on black spots, carapace moderately high, sides rounded, widest posterior to dorsal eyes, thoracic groove very short; *eyes*, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. almost touching, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by about a line, small eyes slightly nearer the first than the third row, dorsal eyes slightly larger than a.l.e. and not on extreme margin of carapace; *quadrangle* slightly wider behind than in front; *clypeus* little more than a line below a.m.e.; *mandibles* reddish-brown, with a few white scales on median margin, vertical, median margin parallel at basal third, with distal two-thirds excavate, fang groove oblique, superior margin with two contiguous teeth near median margin, inferior margin with one sharp tooth opposite teeth on upper margin, fang long and rather stout until near tip; *labium* dark brown, as long as wide; *maxillae* more than twice as long as labium, with upper outer corner prolonged in a point; *abdomen* oval, a short basal band of white scales, a median brown branching stripe that connects on distal half with the dark sides, this forms the two or three pairs of pale spots figured by Peckham, venter dark with two pale, widely separated stripes; *legs*, 1-4-2-3, I pair, femur dark, slightly enlarged and laterally compressed, other joints pale, with vague dark rings at distal ends, spines, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, inner row confined to distal half, outer row longer, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, other legs pale with broad dark bands at distal ends of each joint, no patella spines, no

dorsal basal spine on posterior tibiae; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, tibia shorter than patella, tibial apophysis a small dark pointed spur, bulb extends on tibia, embolus a stout truncate lobe at tip, twice as long as wide, bowed from the plane of the palpus, with a slight shoulder about the middle on the prolateral side, the retrolateral corner of the lobe longer.

Female. Length, 4.2 mm., ceph. 2.0 mm., abd. 2.6 mm.

Cephalothorax not as much widened as in the male but the coloring the same; *eyes* same as in male; *mandibles* smaller than in male and inner margin not excavate, fang groove horizontal, one sharp tooth on inferior margin; *maxillae* not widened at tips; *abdomen* oval, basal pale band with no white scales, median dark stripe heavier and margins irregular, venter dark with the two widely separated pale stripes; *legs*, 4-1-2-3, I pair only slightly enlarged, spines same as on male; *epigynum*, a deep notch at posterior margin, with two chitinized loops at anterior end with the heavier portions near middle.

♂ ♀ Haiti; Kenskoff, 4,300 feet, (Roys)

♂ Haiti; hills near Port-au-Prince, 2 October 1934, (Darlington)

♂ Haiti; Diquini, (Mann)

♂ Dom. Rep.; San José de las Matas, June 1938, (Darlington)

The types, (2♂ and 1♀) are from Kingston, Jamaica and are in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy Collection. Probably, at some time they have been dried, as all color pattern has disappeared. The structure of the palpi and the epigynum however, can be plainly seen and they agree perfectly with the more recently collected specimens from Haiti. The figure of the abdomen shows almost no pattern but the two or three pairs of white spots.

NEBRIDIA Simon 1902

NEBRIDIA MANNI spec. nov.

Figures 48, 61, 64, 66

Male. Length, 3.0 mm., ceph. 1.6 mm. long, 1.0 mm. wide, abd. 1.5 mm.

Cephalothorax dark brown, ocular area almost black, a narrow marginal line of white hairs and a few white hairs posterior to thoracic groove, cephalothorax fairly high, highest at dorsal eyes, ocular area flat, sides vertical and parallel, a circular depression slightly posterior to dorsal eyes with a short thoracic groove, thoracic portion only slightly lower than cephalic for first third, then slopes gradually to

posterior margin; *eyes*, anterior row slightly recurved by upper margins, eyes equidistant, a.l.e. little more than a radius of a.m.e., small eyes midway between first and third rows, dorsal eyes convex, on extreme margin of carapace, subequal to a.l.e.; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* little more than a line below a.m.e., retreating; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, no hairs or scales, fang groove slightly oblique, superior margin with one large tooth and a denticle each side, inferior margin with a long plate that covers about half the margin, tip farthest from base of fang long, fang longer than margin; *labium* dark brown, as long as wide; *maxillae* more than twice as long as labium, tips widened but not extended in a lobe; *sternum* dark brown, convex, two-thirds as wide as long, IV coxae touching; *abdomen* oval, pale brown, with vague longitudinal dark stripes at base and broken chevrons at tip, venter infuscate; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, I pair slightly enlarged, dark brown, with pale tarsus, tibia with a short ventral fringe, spines, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, 2 distal only can be seen, because of the dark integument and fringe, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, basal pair as long as joint, II pair same as I pair but smaller, III and IV pairs, femora and metatarsi with a wide median pale band, very few spines; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, white, with lateral brush of white hairs on distal half of femur and on patella and tibia, patella longer than tibia, tibial apophysis a long slender spur with a dark tip, parallel to cymbium, bulb extends in a lobe and about covers tibia, embolus a spiral tube at tip.

Female. Length, 3.6 mm., ceph. 1.6 mm. long, 1.0 mm. wide, abd. 1.9 mm.

Cephalothorax and *eyes* same as in male; *mandibles* dark, superior margin with one sharp tooth, inferior margin with a large bicuspid tooth, point farthest from base of fang longest; *abdomen* oval, three-quarters as wide as long, dark brown, probably in life covered with small iridescent scales as a few remain at base, a median brown pale stripe from base to beyond the middle, with broad dark marks each side, posterior pairs joined to form chevrons, venter infuscate; *legs*, I right missing, 4-3-1-2, dark brown, all tarsi pale and short, I pair slightly enlarged, spines, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, no lateral, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, basal pair longer than joint, no lateral, II pair, tibia, ventral, 2 distal, 1-1 prolateral, no lateral, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, posterior pairs with very few spines; *palpi* pale, swollen and covered with white hairs; *epigynum* large for so small a spider, area wider than long with complicated tubes and sacs beneath the skin, see figure.

Holotype ♂ Haiti; foot hills of La Hotte, 3,000-4,000 feet, 13 October 1934, (Darlington)

Allotype ♀ Haiti; La Hotte, Roche Croix, 13 October 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype ♀ Haiti; La Hotte, Roche Croix, 13 October 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype ♀ Haiti; La Visite, 6,000-7,000 feet, 16-23 September 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype ♂ ♀ Haiti; Ennery, 7 September 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype ♀ Haiti; Ennery, December 1912, (Mann)

Paratype ♀ Haiti; Dame-Maria, 1941, (Audant)

The genus *Nebriidia* was based by Simon on one species, *Nebriidia semicana* from Venezuela, known only from the male. From the brief description, it differs in several points from the two species found in Hispaniola. *Nebriidia semicana* is described with the thoracic groove midway between the dorsal eyes and the posterior margin, and the tibial apophysis of the palpus short and bilobed. In the two species now described, the thoracic groove is much nearer the dorsal eyes than to the posterior margin, and the tibial apophysis is long and slender.

However, they all agree in the very small size, the narrow clypeus, quadrangle narrower behind, fourth pair of legs longer than the first, no lateral spines on tibiae and metatarsi, few spines on the posterior pairs and the short male palpus with the bulb almost covering the tibia.

NEBRIDIA MENDICA spec. nov.

Figures 62, 65

Male. Length, 3.0 mm., ceph. 1.2 mm. long, 0.6 mm. wide, abd. 1.6 mm.

Cephalothorax chestnut-brown, cephalic portion much darker, a narrow marginal line of white scales and a few narrow white scales on ocular area, rather low, sides parallel, ocular area flat, thoracic groove well behind the dorsal eyes, short, slope gradual from groove to posterior margin; *eyes*, anterior row recurved by upper margins, eyes equidistant, separated by a line, a.m.e. large, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e., small eyes midway between first and third rows, dorsal eyes on extreme margin of carapace, larger than a.l.e., convex; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind; *clypeus* less than a radius of a.m.e.; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, flat, fang groove horizontal, superior margin with one small tooth, inferior margin with a large bicuspid tooth, fang

longer than groove; *labium* dark brown about as wide as long; *maxillae* more than twice as long as labium, tips slightly dilated; *sternum* brown, oval, convex, two-thirds as wide as long, IV coxae contiguous; *abdomen* oval, more than half as wide as long, brown, with a median darker brown branched stripe, the transverse bars most prominent on posterior half, venter infuscate, darker about spinnerets, spinnerets dark brown and closely grouped; *legs*, I left missing, 4-3-1-2, I pair enlarged, dark brown, femur flattened, tarsus and metatarsus short, spines, tibia, enlarged, ventral, 3 on prolateral side, a median brush of short dark hairs, 2 distal spines on retrolateral side, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, distal pair very long, II pair much paler, spines, tibia, ventral, prolateral, 1-1-1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, III and IV pairs, pale, with a few spines on metatarsi, distal whorl; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, brown, femur curved, tibia shorter than patella, tibial apophysis a long, slender dark spine pressed close to cymbium, bulb extends in lobe on tibia, embolus a dark spine at tip in a spiral curve.

Holotype ♂ Dom. Rep.; rain forest near Valle Nuevo, Cordillera Central, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

While *Nebridia mendica* is about the same length as *N. manni* it is more slender and darker, with the thoracic groove well behind the dorsal eyes. The abdomen has a branched figure on the dorsum and the palpus is all dark, while in *N. manni* the palpus is pale. Both have the same type of palpus, with the distal half of the tibial apophysis constricted and the bulb protruding from the cavity and almost covering the tibia.

ONINGIS Simon 1901

ONINGIS ARMATUS spec. nov.

Figures 70, 73

Male. Length, 2.8 mm., ceph. 1.5 mm. long, 1.1 mm. wide, abd. 1.2 mm.

Cephalothorax chestnut-brown, eye area darker, no marginal pale stripe, scattered white scales in ocular area, cephalothorax high, highest posterior to thoracic groove where it slopes gently to the anterior margin and to within a quarter of the posterior margin when it falls rapidly, sides parallel and vertical, a faint depression between dorsal eyes, thoracic groove very faint, just posterior to eyes; *eyes*, anterior row slightly recurved by upper margins, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. very large and almost touching, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e.,

small eyes midway between first and third rows, dorsal eyes slightly larger than a.l.e., convex, and not quite on margin of carapace; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* about half a radius of a.m.e., no hairs or scales; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, rather small, fang groove horizontal, one sharp tooth on inferior margin, fang slightly longer than groove; *labium* longer than wide; *maxillae* about twice as long as labium, sides parallel, tips not dilated; *sternum* dark brown, convex, more than three-quarters as wide as long, IV coxae almost touching; *abdomen* oval, pale, mottled with brown, with three dark chevrons on posterior half, venter brown, with a pair of indistinct, widely separated lateral pale stripes and two pairs of pale spots in middle area; *legs*, III left missing, 4-3-1-2, brown with pale tarsi, no rings or stripes, I pair slightly enlarged, femur flattened laterally, spines, all from a raised base, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, those on prolateral side long and overlapping no lateral or dorsal, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, basal pair as long as joint, distal pair reaching tip of tarsus, no lateral, II pair, spines, same as on I pair, except tibia, prolateral, 1, metatarsus, prolateral, 2, few spines on posterior pairs, I, II and III tibiae longer than metatarsi, IV metatarsus longer than tibia; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, tibia shorter than patella, tibial apophysis a small curved spine half hidden by the basal lobe of the bulb, tibia with a very large swollen prolateral lobe, cymbium as long as tibia plus patella, bulb extends on tibia in a large lobe, embolus a short, slender black spine at tip.

Female. Length, 2.7 mm., ceph. 1.6 mm. long, 1.2 mm. wide, abd. 1.8 mm.

Cephalothorax, *eyes* and *mouth parts* same as in male; *abdomen* with pattern more definitely marked but the three chevrons on the posterior half the most distinct, basal half of alternate dark and pale stripes, venter pale, clouded with a darker brown; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, tarsi shorter than metatarsi, spines same as in male; *epigynum*, chitinized area wider than long, convex, posterior margin faintly notched in the middle, with two small oval darkened spots near anterior margin.

Holotype ♂ Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla Mountains, Cordillera Central, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Allotype ♀ Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype ♂ Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

ONINGIS CRASSUS spec. nov.

Figures 58, 60, 67

Male. Length, 2.5 mm., ceph. 1.3 mm. long, abd. 1.2 mm.

Cephalothorax brown, darker about the eyes, a stripe of white hairs from a.l.e. on sides, a brown median line of white hairs from thoracic groove to posterior margin, cephalic portion high, anterior margin four-fifths of entire length, sides parallel to p.l.e., then gradually narrowing to posterior margin which is a little more than half the anterior, eye area flat, a circular depression between dorsal eyes from which starts the short thoracic groove; thoracic portion slopes gradually from groove to margin; *eyes* cover almost half the carapace, anterior row recurved by upper margin, a.m.e. large, touching, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by a line, small eyes nearer third row than first, dorsal eyes on extreme margin of carapace, convex and larger than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* of eyes narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* almost wanting below a.m.e., white hairs beneath a.l.e.; *mandibles* dark brown, with a green iridescence, small, vertical, front flat, a small tooth or cusp on exterior margin two-thirds from base, median area excavate, fang groove horizontal, one small tooth on inferior margin, fang longer than groove and evenly curved; *labium* brown, longer than wide; *maxillae* twice as long as labium, sides parallel, no exterior lobe; *sternum* brown, convex, oval, four-fifths as wide as long, I coxae separated by a diameter and a half, largest, twice as long as wide, trochanter more than half as long as coxa, IV coxae contiguous; *abdomen* brown, with a narrow basal band of white hairs that continues on sides to spinnerets and a narrow median stripe of white hairs from base to almost the middle, on posterior half of dorsum, very small iridescent scales, venter dull brown, opening of posterior spiracle a short, straight slit anterior to spinnerets, spinnerets brown, long and compact; *legs*, 4-1-3-2, I left missing, I pair enlarged, femur flattened laterally, brown, iridescent on prolateral side, patella, pale, tibia and metatarsus pale brown, tarsus pale, little over one-half as long as metatarsus, spines, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, all from a raised base and longer than diameter of the joint, middle pair longest, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, basal pair two-thirds as long as joint, II pair, femur brown, flattened laterally and iridescent on prolateral side, other joints pale, spines, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, 2-2, 1r, retrolateral row of spines very long, prolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, III and IV pairs, no dorsal basal spine on tibiae, femora dark, other joints pale, spines, metatarsi,

ventral, 2 apical; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, distal half of femur, patella and tibia white, with soft white hairs, terminal joint brown, with a prolateral fringe of stiff hairs beyond the cavity, both patella and tibia short, subequal, tibial apophysis longer than diameter of joint, slender, parallel to cymbium, ending in a dark hook, bulb extending on tibia, embolus a spiral curve at tip.

Female. Length, 2.8 mm., ceph. 1.4 mm. long, 1.1 mm. wide, abd. 1.4 mm.

Cephalothorax and *eyes* same as in male; *mandibles* pale brown, vertical, flat, no tooth on exterior margin, fang groove horizontal, inferior margin with a broad plate or cusp near median edge, end nearer base of fang in a sharp point, fang longer than groove; *mouth parts* and *sternum* same as in male; I coxae largest, trochanter half as long as coxa; *abdomen* oval, brown, basal-band and median stripe difficult to follow as there are no white hairs, five dark chevrons on posterior half, and sides with alternate pale and dark lines, no iridescent scales as in male, venter pale; *legs*, 4-1-3-2, I left missing, pale brown, I pair slightly enlarged, femur not iridescent, spines as in male but metatarsal spines longer, II pair, spines, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, outer row of spines very long from a raised base, overlapping, inner row of spines, very small, prolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, III and IV pairs, pale, spines, metatarsi, ventral, 2 apical; *epigynum* large for the size of the spider, area longer than wide, a semi-circular depression with chitinized margins enclosing two depressed areas separated by a narrow septum.

Holotype ♂ Dom. Rep.; Sanchez, July 1938, (Darlington)

Allotype ♀ Dom. Rep.; Sanchez, July 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype ♀ Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype ♀ Haiti; Ennery, 7 September 1934, (Darlington)

The genus was based by Simon on one species, *Neon pompatus* Peckham, 1893, from St. Vincent. The original description is very meager and possibly Simon saw the types in the British Museum, as he mentions in the generic description several characters that are not noted in either the original description or figures. A female cotype is in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy Collection.

The genus is placed near *Saitis*, which has short tarsi but it differs from that genus by almost no spines on the posterior legs. *Oningis pompatus* has a submedian ventral spine on the posterior tibiae, as well as the apical pair on the metatarsi. The cotype, also, has a lateral spine on the first tibia.

The figure of the palpus of *Oningis pompatus* is quite unlike the palpus of *O. crassus* or *O. minutus* Petrunkevitch from Puerto Rico, the only other species in the genus. In *pompatus*, the embolus starts from the base and continues as a long slender tube to the tip, and the bulb does not extend on the tibia. In *minutus* and *crassus* the embolus is a spiral curve at the tip and the bulb extends onto the tibia. These two probably belong to the same genus, although in the description of *minutus* there is no mention of the difference in size of the spines on the second tibia, and in *minutus* female, the tooth on the lower margin of the fang groove is pointed and strong.

In *Oningis crassus*, the male and the female have very different mandibles. As in so many of the Haitian species, the male mandibles have a cusp on the exterior margin and the median margin is excavate. Also, in the male, the tooth on the lower margin of the fang groove is small and sharp. In the female, the mandibles are small and the tooth on the fang groove is a plate that covers about one third of the margin. The spines however, are the same in both male and female and there is even a greater discrepancy in size between the inner and outer row of spines on the second tibia in the female than in the male.

PARAHENTZIA gen. nov.

Cephalothorax rather low, sides rounded, almost as wide as long, cephalic portion not separated from thoracic, groove very short, midway between anterior and posterior margins; *mandibles* in male vertical, very broad, tooth or cusp on exterior margin that projects forward, about midway between base and fang, fang groove parallel to median margin and fang when in place, parallel to median margin as in *Hentzia*; *labium* twice as long as wide, with sides depressed and a small pit in depressed area each side above the base; *sternum* almost as wide as long; first pair of legs enlarged, spines, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, as in *Metaphidippus*, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, few spines on posterior legs, no dorsal basal spine on tibiae, apical whorl of four spines on third and fourth metatarsi; *palpus* of the *Hentzia* type.

Genotype *Parahentzia mandibularis* spec. nov.

The genus, known only from the male, differs from *Hentzia* in the very broad cephalothorax with rounded sides, broad, vertical mandibles with a tooth on the outer margin, broad sternum, with the enlarged first pair of legs. It agrees with that genus in the second row of eyes being nearer the first than the third row, a very short thoracic

groove midway between anterior and posterior margins of the carapace, and the palpus.

PARAHENTZIA MANDIBULARIS spec. nov.

Figures 68, 69, 71

Male. Length, 5.6 mm., ceph. 2.1 mm. long, 2.0 mm. wide, abd. 3.1 mm.

Cephalothorax chestnut-brown, with a few white scales above anterior eye row and on sides, eyes surrounded by black, cephalothorax rather low, eye area slightly raised and flat, sides very much rounded, greatest width at thoracic groove, posterior margin narrow, thoracic groove very short, as near posterior margin as to anterior, groove in a slight depression; *eyes*, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. separated by a line, a.l.e. about one-third diameter of a.m.e. and separated from them, by a radius of a.l.e., small eyes nearer first than third row, a.l.e. subequal with a.l.e. and well in from margin of carapace; *quadrangle* slightly wider behind than in front and covering about two-thirds of carapace; *clypeus* wanting below a.m.e., margin with a few hairs; *mandibles* brown, vertical, flat, with a strong carina on median margin, exterior margin with a basal lateral lobe, and about the middle, a strong tooth or cusp directed outward from the plane, and best seen in a lateral view, area from base to tooth on exterior margin concave, tip contracted to width of fang, fang groove about parallel to median margin, above base of fang are two sharp spicules on one mandible only, which may be teeth, inferior margin with a strong carina, fang long and sinuous and when in place, sharply bent and about parallel to median margin; *labium* brown, almost twice as long as wide, lateral margins inclined, and depressed, leaving a flat median area from base to tip, in lateral depressions are two circular pits; *maxillae* twice as long as labium, margins by labium concave, tips widened and truncate, with upper margins straight and upper outer corner prolonged in a hook or tooth; *sternum* brown, very convex, nearly as wide as long, (3.0:3.5), anteriorly narrowed to width of labium, with semi-circular depressed areas each side parallel to coxae, (sigillae) and median part little wider than median piece of labium, lateral margins almost parallel, with a blunt point in front of IV coxae; *abdomen* long and narrow, brown, with a pair of widely separated narrow stripes of white scales, in area between stripes four pairs of dark brown spots can be traced, entire abdomen with scattered long hairs, venter same color as dorsum, no

lobe over posterior spiracle, spinnerets closely grouped; *legs*, 1-4-2-3, I pair enlarged, dark brown, with metatarsus pale, all joints with few hairs and no scales, femur flattened laterally, with prolateral side much darker, a scant retrolateral fringe at tip of femur and on patella, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, not opposite, spines on inner row heavier, basal spine just below middle, basal spine on outer row one third above base, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, distal and sub-median, II pair pale yellow, spines, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, distal, 2, sub-median, 1, III and IV pairs, pale yellow, very few spines, metatarsi with distal whorl of 4 spines; *palpus* of the type of *Hentzia*, little shorter than cephalothorax, very slender, femur bent, patella little longer than wide, tibia seen from above about half as long as patella, tibial apophysis black, sharp and pressed close to cymbium, tarsus little longer than patella plus tibia, bulb extends on tibia, embolus starts on prolateral side near tip, a very slender black spine.

Holotype ♂ Dom. Rep.; foot hills of Cordillera Central, south of Santiago, 1,000-3,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype ♂ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, July 1941, (Ducasse)

Parahentzia mandibularis has some characters that are very unusual in *Saltieidae*. The deep lateral pits on the labium near the base have been seen in a few Haitian species and the pair of semi-circular depressions at the anterior end of the sternum is found in some species of *Clubionidae* from Panama. The lateral tooth on the exterior margin of the mandibles, evidently varies in size as in the paratype from Port-au-Prince, it is only a large hump but it can be seen in a lateral view.

PARATHIODINA gen. nov.

Cephalothorax rather high, sides rounded, widest posterior to dorsal eyes, thoracic groove in line with dorsal eyes, posterior half of thoracic portion falls abruptly to margin, posterior margin less than half the anterior; *eyes* of anterior row equidistant, very unequal in size, second row of eyes nearer first than third row, dorsal eyes not on extreme margin of carapace; *quadrangle* of eyes wider behind than in front; *maxillae* not widened at tip; *legs*, 1-4-3-2, first pair enlarged, tibia with two pairs of very long bulbous hairs at base, spines, apical whorl of four spines on third and fourth metatarsi; *palpuss* shorter than cephalothorax, tibial apophysis and palpal organ of the type of *Thiodina*. Female unknown.

Genotype *Parathiodina compta* spec. nov.

The genus *Parathiodina* is separated from *Thiodina* by a wider cephalothorax, quadrangle wider behind than in front, and fewer spines on posterior legs. It is separated from *Cotinusa* by the higher cephalothorax, thoracic groove almost in line with the dorsal eyes and two pairs of bulbous hairs on the first tibiae, and from *Ceriomura* by the spines on the posterior legs.

In the *Histoire Naturelle des Araignées*, 2, pp. 454 and 456, Simon states that all species of the genus *Cotinusa* lack these bulbous hairs. The genotype, *Cotinusa distincta* (Peckham), lacks these hairs and in the paper where the genus was first described, Simon proposed five additional species from Venezuela and Brazil. Two of these have the bulbous hairs, one has the hairs lacking and the other two have no mention of them. So it is possible that the two with the bulbous hairs should be transferred to the genus *Parathiodina*.

PARATHIODINA COMPTA spec. nov.

Figures 42, 45

Nilacantha cockerelli Banks, 1903, p. 341, (*nec* Peckham, 1901)

Male. Length, 5.5 mm., ceph. 2.4 mm. long, 1.6 mm. wide, abd. 3.0 mm.

Cephalothorax golden-brown, eyes on black spots, nearly as wide as long, (6 : 7), cephalic portion rather high, flat, sides nearly vertical, with many white hairs, widest posterior to dorsal eyes, so sides are rounded, a transverse recurved depression posterior to p.l.e., thoracic groove faint, almost in line with dorsal eyes, thoracic portion almost twice as long as cephalic and posterior margin much narrowed; *eyes*, anterior row slightly recurved by upper margins, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. very large, convex, separated by little more than a line, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e. in diameter, second row much nearer first than third row, p.l.e. convex and slightly larger than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* as wide behind as in front; *clypeus* dark, below a.m.e. little more than a line, fringe of white hairs on margin; *mandibles* dark, vertical, rather small, fang groove slightly oblique, superior margin with three small contiguous teeth, inferior margin with one strong tooth, fang with a thick base, narrows suddenly, so that distal two-thirds is very slender, no tooth; *labium* dark, as long as wide; *maxillae* almost twice as long as labium, tips only slightly widened and outer margins rounded; *sternum* brown, anteriorly narrowed to width of labium between I coxae, sides parallel, tip pointed, IV coxae touching; *abdomen* about

one-third as wide as long, a dull brown with median area paler, sides with a few dark spots, each bearing a short hair, venter dark from pedicel to spinnerets; *legs*, 1-4-3-2, I and II pairs enlarged, I pair heaviest, femur dark brown, flattened laterally and ventrally, with a violet iridescence on ventral side and a carina on each margin, the retrolateral heavier, patella and tibia paler, and metatarsus and tarsus very pale, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2 sub-apical, 1p, all spines very short, 2 pairs of slender bulbous hairs half the length of the joint on basal half, difficult to see as they are in a mass of short black hairs, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, very short, II pair, femur flattened ventrally with a violet iridescence, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 1r-1r-1r, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, III and IV pairs, pale, with few spines, patellae, 0, tibiae, no dorsal basal spine, metatarsi, an apical whorl of 4 spines, IV pair plainly longer than III pair; *palpus*, dark, very small, shorter than cephalothorax, tibia shorter than patella, tibial apophysis bifid with superior branch short and truncate, inferior dark, slender and sinuate, large ventral lobe protruding from basal half, best seen in profile, bulb large, but not extending beyond cavity, embolus a long slightly curved spine on prolateral side, which almost reaches tip of cavity.

Holotype ♂ Haiti; Camp Perrin, 9 October 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype ♂ Haiti; 25 km. north of Port-au-Prince, 25 October 1934, (Darlington)

Holotype ♂ Haiti; Poste Terre Rouge, 15 October 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype ♂ Haiti; Port-au-Prince, (Crew), Banks Coll.

PENSACOLA Peckham 1885

The genus *Pensacola* was erected by the Peckhams in 1885, for *signata*, a species known by both males and females from Guatemala. Since then, Simon has described several other species from Brazil, and two species of the Peckhams, described as *Hamillus radians* and *sylvestris* have been added to the genus. The Peckham types are now in the Museum Collection, and as F.O.P.—Cambridge suggests, *Pensacola signata* and *Hamillus sylvestris*, are synonymous.

The type, *Pensacola signata*, differs in several points from the species found in Hispaniola and eventually the latter species may prove to be a separate genus. The genotype has the cephalothorax quite short compared to the width and the sternum is very narrow; the mandibles are very long, narrow at the base, widening on each margin with a heavy carina on the exterior margin with a faint tooth about the

middle, this tooth was not noted in the original description; the tooth on the median margin is long and slender and the area below is concave, rather than excavate; the maxillae, while greatly widened are pointed, not truncate. The different spacing of spines on the first tibia is not marked as in the island species. The second spine on the inner row is more than its length from the apical and the spine on the outer row is nearly opposite. The third pair is basal.

The five species found in Hispaniola have a much longer cephalothorax, and wider sternum; the mandibles, with the exception of *electa* have more processes; the maxillae in all species are greatly widened with the lateral margins truncate, not pointed.

Key to Pensacola Males

1. Mandibles with no tooth on median margin or exterior margin 2
Mandibles with tooth on median margin and exterior margin 3
2. A diagonal carina from middle of median margin to base of fang with distal slightly depressed *maxillosa*
Mandibles with no transverse carina, narrowed on distal third to width of fang *electa*
3. Median margin of mandibles with a long tooth that almost reaches fang groove *peckhami*
Median margin of mandibles with a short tooth 4
4. Median margin of mandibles with two teeth, basal tooth short, distal tooth long and bent at right angles *darlingtoni*
Median margin of mandibles with one short tooth near base, area below depressed *montana*

PENSACOLA DARLINGTONI spec. nov.

Figures 72, 74, 76

Male. Length, 6.0 mm., ceph. 3.1 mm. long, 2.5 mm. wide, abd. 2.6 mm.

Cephalothorax brown, with wide pale lateral stripes and a pale median stripe from groove to posterior margin, the pale stripes with many white scales, cephalic portion high, with a shallow recurved depression between dorsal eyes from which starts the short thoracic groove, a pair of long trichobothria just posterior to groove, thoracic portion slopes gradually from groove for a short space and then falls abruptly to margin, sides of thoracic portion concave; *eye area* flat, covers two-fifths of carapace, anterior row of eyes recurved by upper

margins, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e., a.m.e. separated by a line, a.l.e. separated from a.m.e. by a radius of a.l.e., above a.m.e. a thick fringe of white hairs which extends between a.m.e. and a.l.e., several long hairs over anterior eyes, small eyes midway between first and third rows, p.l.e. not on extreme margin of carapace, subequal with a.l.e., raised and directed slightly backward; *quadrangle* not as wide behind as in front; *clypeus* very narrow, less than half a radius of a.m.e., with long white hairs below a.l.e. that are directed forward and a thick fringe of long white hairs on margin; *mandibles* pale brown, vertical, about half as long as carapace, with median margins deeply excavate and modified by various processes best understood from figure, lower median process bent midway at right angles to the plane of the mandibles and extended forward, on exterior margin about midway from base to fang, a small tooth directed downward, fang groove horizontal, superior margin with a small tooth or process at median edge, followed by a carina broken in denticles to base of fang, inferior margin with one small sharp tooth and a carina, fang twice as long as groove, sharply bent about middle; *labium* brown, much longer than wide at base, distal half with sides inclined so that tip is almost pointed; *maxillae* not quite twice as long as labium, inclined, distal half greatly widened, so that it is broader than long, lateral margins truncate with upper and lower corners prolonged in a lobe or tooth; *sternum* pale, almost as wide as long, anteriorly twice as wide as labium, sides almost parallel, rounded in front of IV coxae; *abdomen* oval, sides a dull brown, with a median pale stripe, narrow at base, widening on posterior half with indistinct chevrons, entire abdomen covered with hairs of two lengths, short iridescent hairs and scattered long hairs, venter pale, mottled with darker spots, chitinized lobe over opening of spiracle can be faintly seen; *legs*, 1-3-4-2, I pair brown, slightly enlarged, femur flattened laterally, distal half of patella and entire tibia with a thick ventral brush of black hairs and a narrow median dorsal crest of short white hairs, spines, patella, prolateral, 1 small spine, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, second spine on inner row very near apical spine, the spine on opposite side much nearer middle, third pair are opposite and near base, all spines very small, retrolateral, 1 small, prolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, II pair pale brown, much shorter than I pair, no brush on patella or tibia, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, apical, 2, followed by 1r-1r, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, III and IV pairs, pale, III patella and tibia longer than IV patella and tibia, spines numerous, patellae, lateral, 1-1, tibiae with dorsal basal spine, metatarsi with apical whorl

of 4 spines and a median whorl; *palpus* longer than cephalothorax, femur dark, slender and curved, patella and tibia white, with lateral fringes of long white hairs, seen from above tibia very little longer than patella, tibial apophysis slender, not quite as long as diameter of joint, terminal joint small, covered with coarse hairs, bulb extends beyond cavity, embolus a simple curved spine at tip.

Holotype ♂ Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla Mountains, Cordillera Central, 5,000–8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratypes 2♂ Dom. Rep.; Loma Viega, Cordillera Central, south of Constanza, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Pensacola darlingtoni differs from *P. signata* Peckham, the type of the genus, by the narrower cephalothorax, with higher cephalic portion, much wider sternum, and in the mandibles, by the more excavate median area, with the long bent tooth at the basal portion, a large tooth on the exterior margin, transverse fang groove and the very long fang and in the maxillae, by the truncate lateral margins with an upper and lower tooth.

PENSACOLA ELECTA spec. nov.

Figures 59, 75, 77

Male. Length, 6.2 mm., ceph. 3.1 mm. long, 2.8 mm. wide, abd. 5.1 mm.

Cephalothorax mahogany-brown, with scattered white scales on sides and a large median spot of white scales which includes the thoracic groove, cephalic portion high, sides rounded, thoracic groove short in a shallow depression between dorsal eyes; *eyes*, anterior row recurved by upper margins, with a row of long bristles above, a.m.e. large, separated by more than a line, a.l.c. about a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by almost a diameter of a.l.e., small eyes midway between first and third rows, dorsal eyes not on margin, raised from carapace, larger than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* as wide behind as in front; *clypeus* wanting below a.m.e., with no hairs or scales; *mandibles*, 1.7 mm. long, slightly divergent, flat, with middle area slightly corrugated, light brown, with many fine white hairs, distal half abruptly narrowed on median margin to width of fang, on right mandible a faint swelling which is chitinized, above the fang, no median tooth or cusp on outer margin, fang groove oblique with margins of groove indistinct, superior margin with two contiguous teeth near median edge, inferior margin with a large blunt tooth about half way from base of fang, fang longer than groove with distal fifth abruptly bent; *labium* longer

than wide, sides parallel; *maxillae* not twice as long as labium, inclined, tips widened with upper and lateral margins strongly chitinized, upper outer corner produced in a small sharp hook, lower corner with a tubercle projecting from plane; *sternum* yellow, four-fifths as wide as long, slightly narrowed between I coxae; *abdomen* oval, middle dark with a pair of large pale spots about middle, venter pale with dark dots; *legs*, 1-4-3-2, brown, I pair enlarged slightly, metatarsus about twice as long as tarsus, tibia darker because of dark hairs and a short ventral fringe of black hairs, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, second spine on inner row about length of spine below apical, spine on outer row fully twice as far from apical, third pair basal, prolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, II pair much smaller than I pair, with no fringe, spines, patella, prolateral, 1 tibia, ventral, 2-2, distal, 1r, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 0, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, III and IV pairs, many spines, patellae, lateral, 1-1, tibiae, dorsal basal spine; *palpus* as long as cephalothorax, dark, with dark hairs, slender, left palpus with a blunt ventral tooth at tip of femur, which may have been from an injury, tibia longer than patella, tibial apophysis not as long as diameter of joint, cymbium longer than tibia, bulb extends beyond cavity in a short lobe, embolus a spiral curve at tip.

Female. Length, 7.0 mm., ceph. 2.6 mm. long, 2.0 mm. wide, abd. 4.5 mm.

Cephalothorax same as in male but paler, no white hairs or scales; *eyes* same as in male; *mandibles* vertical, rather small, fang groove short oblique, superior margin with two contiguous teeth, inferior margin with one large tooth, fang little longer than groove; *labium* pale, longer than wide; *maxillae* pale, inclined, tips slightly widened but no lobes; *abdomen* with a large dark spot that about covers the dorsum, framed in white and faint pale spots that correspond to the larger spots found in male, venter pale with a few dark spots about margins; *legs*, 1-4-3-2, pale, few hairs and no fringes so spines are very distinct, spines as in male; *epigynum*, area as wide as long, a pair of pale ovals, separated by a narrow septum, with a heavily chitinized spot at posterior margin that are probably the openings, beneath the skin and in posterior part of the pale area, dark oval sacs, between margin and fold more dark sacs.

Holotype ♂ Dom. Rep.; Valle Nuevo, southeast of Constanza, Cordillera Central, 7,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Allotype ♀ Dom. Rep.; Valle Nuevo, southeast of Constanza, Cordillera Central, 7,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Pensacola electa does not have the median tooth on the mandibles that is found in other Haitian species of the genus, but it has the modified maxillae, the same spacing of spines, similar abdominal markings and the palpus longer than the cephalothorax.

PENSACOLA MAXILLOSA spec. nov.

Figures 78, 79, 80 84

Male. Length, 6.0 mm., ceph. 3.0 mm. long, 2.5 mm. wide, abd. 3.0 mm.

Cephalothorax pale brown, eye area much darker, a median pale stripe from groove to posterior margin which in life probably is covered with white scales as a few remain about the groove and on thoracic slope, cephalic portion moderately high, sides rounded from anterior margin, posterior margin narrower than anterior, cephalic part short, about two-fifths length of carapace, a recurved depression between dorsal eyes, thoracic groove short and posterior to eyes, eye area flat, thoracic portion slopes gradually for one-third distance and then rapidly to posterior margin, numerous long bristles over anterior eye row and between lateral eyes, a few golden scales in eye area; *eyes*, anterior row of eyes strongly recurved by upper margins, a.m.e. large, separated by a line, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by less than half a radius of a.l.e., small eyes nearer first than third row, dorsal eyes far from margin and subequal with a.l.e.; *quadrangle* as wide behind as in front; *clypeus* wanting below a.m.e., with no hairs or scales; *mandibles* pale, almost vertical, two-thirds as long as cephalothorax, outer margins slightly divergent, inner margins on distal half excavate with a diagonal carina from about the middle on inner margin to base of fang, fang groove oblique, long, margins poorly defined, superior margin with two small contiguous teeth near median edge, inferior margin with a long, strong tooth quite near the base of the fang, fang longer than groove, sinuous and tip bent; *labium* longer than wide, distal half narrowed; *maxillae* almost twice as long as labium, slightly inclined, distal half widened in a lobe, so that greatest width about equals length; *sternum* pale, flat, narrowed between first coxae, sides parallel, fourth coxae touching; *abdomen* oval, with a dark diamond on basal half with posterior end continued as a median stripe to tip, sides pale, entire abdomen with scattered long, dark hairs and many short hairs, venter pale, with faint dark dots, a small lobe over opening of posterior spiracle; *legs*, 1-4-3-2, all patellae except first with lateral spines, I pair slightly enlarged, pale brown, tibia darker

with a dense ventral brush of short dark hairs, femur with ventral fringe of white hairs on retrolateral side, patella with prolateral fringe of white hairs, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, second spine on inner row very near apical spine, opposite spine much nearer the middle of the joint, third pair basal, prolateral, 3, not in line, retrolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, apical and submedian, apical pair very small, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, both opposite ventral pairs, II pair pale, a few dark ventral hairs on tibia, spines, tibia, ventral, 2 apical, 2 subapical, but not opposite, 1r, prolateral, 3, not in line, retrolateral, 2 III and IV pairs pale, tibiae with dorsal basal spine, metatarsi with apical and submedian whorl; *palpus* as long as cephalothorax, slender, femur pale, bent, tibia longer than patella, tibial apophysis about as long as diameter of the joint, tibia with prolateral fringe of long black hairs, terminal joint pale, not as long as tibia, bulb protruding slightly from cavity, embolus at end of bulb in a complete circle.

Female. Length, 5.6 mm., ceph. 2.7 mm. long, abd. 3.0 mm.

Cephalothorax brown, median pale stripe on posterior half very indistinct, eye area not darkened but black about eyes, thoracic portion not as long as in male, but sides rounded; *eyes* as in male; *clypeus* wanting below a.m.e., with no scales or hairs; *mandibles* brown, short, vertical, flat anteriorly, sides parallel, fang groove short, superior margin with two contiguous teeth near median edge, inferior margin with a plate near base of fang in same position as large tooth in male, fang short with a thick base; *labium* pale, same as in male; *maxillae* pale, not twice as long as labium, outer margin rounded, not produced in a lobe; *sternum* as in male; *abdomen* oval, the dark diamond with a pair of pale spots and the dark areas on posterior half much heavier, dorsum with scattered long dark hairs and short iridescent scales, venter pale with a median faint dark area and many dark spots on sides; *legs*, I left missing, 1-4-3-2, all patellae with lateral spines, I pair not enlarged, femur pale, tibia darker but no ventral brush of dark hairs as in male, spines same as in male, II pair, brown, spines as in male, III and IV pairs, pale, spines as in male; *epigynum* a pale depressed area, divided by a narrow septum which widens at fold, each side can be seen oval spermatheca beneath the skin and a heavily chitinized small opening on the widened part of septum above the fold.

Holotype ♂ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Viega, south of Constanza, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Allotype ♀ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Viega, south of Constanza, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype ♂ Dom. Rep.; Loma Viega, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Paratypes ♂ 3 ♀ Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratypes 3♂ 1♀ Dom. Rep.; Loma Viega, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington) small

The generic position of this species is doubtful. The cephalothorax in both male and female is much more rounded on the sides than in the other species of the genus, the cephalothorax is not as high and the mandibles in the male do not have the long median tooth and the tooth on the inferior margin is very near the base of the fang. A few of the males from Loma Viega, are much smaller and have vertical mandibles, but with the same diagonal carina and the teeth on the fang groove are the same as in the larger specimens. In the female of both large and small forms, the tooth is distinctly bicuspid.

PENSACOLA MONTANA spec. nov.

Figures 81, 82

Male. Length, 6.0 mm., ceph. 3.1 mm. long, 2.0 mm. wide, abd. 2.5 mm.

Cephalothorax brown, eye area almost black, with a few golden scales, flat, a narrow median pale stripe which includes thoracic groove and extends to posterior margin, lateral pale stripes the same width as the median stripe from p.l.e., covered with white hairs, these stripes fade before reaching posterior margin, cephalothorax moderately high, sides slightly rounded, thoracic sides concave, posterior margin only little narrower than anterior, a recurved depression posterior to dorsal eyes, thoracic groove short; *eyes*, anterior row recurved by upper margins, a.m.e. separated by a line, a.l.e. about equal to a radius of a.m.e. and separated from a.m.e. by less than a radius of a.l.e., small eyes midway between first and third rows, p.l.e. not on extreme margin of carapace, convex, and subequal to a.l.e.; *quadrangle* about as wide behind as in front; *clypeus* very narrow below *a.m.e.*, with no hairs or scales; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, flat, median margins parallel for about one-third from base, where there is a small sharp tooth, margin below is excavate and ends in a sharp tooth at fang groove, median distal half is concave, exterior margin almost parallel, with a long sharp tooth two-thirds from base, fang groove horizontal, long, superior margin with a sharp tooth at median edge and a very small tooth below, a serrate carina to near base of fang, each serration

bearing a bristle, inferior margin with a sharp tooth almost parallel to groove and a carina to near base of fang, fang much longer than groove and constricted about middle; *labium* brown, longer than wide, tip narrower than base; *maxillae* almost twice as long as labium, inclined, distal half widened so that greatest width equals length, with a small hook or tooth at upper outer corner; *sternum* pale brown, slightly convex, almost two-thirds as wide as long, sides almost parallel, IV coxae slightly separated; *abdomen* oval, with a median pale stripe from base to spinnerets, slightly indented about the middle, much narrower lateral pale stripes from base to spinnerets, entire dorsum with many long coarse dark hairs, venter pale with a narrow median brown stripe from fold to spinnerets; *legs*, II left missing, 1-4-3-2, I pair enlarged, femur dark brown, other joints pale, scantily covered with short dark hairs, femur flattened laterally and ventrally, flat ventral area with a violet iridescence, a retrolateral fringe of short dark hairs and a dorsal basal fringe of short hairs, spines, prolateral, 1, small, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, small, second spine on inner row, about length of spine from apical, spine on outer row more than twice as far from apical, third pair basal, prolateral, 3, retrolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, both opposite ventral spines, II pair, femur darker than other joints, spines, patella, prolateral, 1 tibia, ventral, 2-2, 1r, prolateral, 3, retrolateral, 1, III and IV pairs, pale, spines, patellae, lateral, 1-1, tibiae with small dorsal basal spine, III metatarsus, distal and median whorls, IV metatarsus, distal, median and basal whorls; *palpus* about as long as cephalothorax, femur dark, slender and bent, seen from above, patella little longer than tibia, tibial apophysis rather small, dark and sharp, terminal joint little longer than tibia, with bulb prolonged in a lobe beyond cavity, embolus confined to tip in a spiral curve.

Female. Length, 7.1 mm., ceph. 3.1 mm., abd. 4.0 mm.

Cephalothorax and *eyes* same as in male but lateral stripes of white scales not as conspicuous; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, flat, no tooth or cusp on either margin, fang groove slightly oblique, rather short, superior margin with two contiguous teeth on median edge, inferior margin with a bicuspid tooth nearer fang than the teeth on opposite margin, fang slightly longer than groove, with a heavy base and evenly curved; *labium* brown, longer than wide, tip narrowed; *maxillae* not twice as long as labium, inclined, outer margin evenly rounded; *palpi* brown, terminal joint with a thick prolateral fringe of dark hairs; *sternum* same as in male; *abdomen* brown, median pale stripe does not reach base, posterior half broken by four brown tri-

angles, lateral stripes strongly indented about middle, dorsum with many short iridescent hairs, venter pale with a median dark stripe, lateral areas with darker spots; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, brown, I pair slightly enlarged, three terminal joints darker, femur not flattened ventrally, no fringes, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia little longer than patella, spines, ventral, 2-2-2, with second spine on inner row nearer apical, spines about as long as diameter of joint and from a raised base, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 0, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, basal pair almost as long as joint, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, II pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-1r, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 0, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, III and IV pairs, patellae, lateral, 1-1, tibiae with dorsal basal spine, III metatarsus, distal and median whorls, IV metatarsus, distal, median and basal whorl; *epigynum* rather small for the size of the spider, depressed white area wider than long, divided by a narrow septum, each side are round spermatheca with a small dark brown dot at posterior end which may be the opening.

Holotype ♂ Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla, Pico del Yaque, 3,000-10,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Allotype ♀ Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla, Pico del Yaque, 8,000-10,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype ♀ Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla, Pico del Yaque, 8,000-10,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

PENSACOLA PECKHAM spec. nov.

Figures 83, 85, 86

Male. Length, 4.5 mm., ceph. 2.5 mm. long, 1.8 mm. wide, abd. 2.0 mm.

Cephalothorax chestnut-brown, darker about eyes, pale about thoracic groove, with a faint median pale stripe to posterior margin, lateral margins on thoracic portion covered with white scales, cephalic portion high, a faint recurved depression between dorsal eyes, thoracic groove short, thoracic portion first slopes gradually, then abruptly to posterior margin; *eye area* flat, covers about two-fifths of carapace, anterior row recurved by upper margins, a.m.e. almost touching, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by a radius of a.l.e., white scales between a.m.e. and on upper margins a row of long bristles with a few orange-red scales, small eyes midway between first and third rows, p.l.e. convex, subequal with a.l.e. and raised from carapace on extreme margin; *quadrangle* not as wide behind as in front; *clypeus* re-

treating, and almost wanting below a.m.e., with a fringe of very long white hairs on margin and a group of three long bristles below a.m.e.; *mandibles* pale brown, two-thirds as long as carapace, median margin parallel for basal half, distal half slightly excavate and concave, median tooth starts at excavation and almost reaches fang groove, long, sharp and directed slightly outward, tooth on exterior margin rather small and inconspicuous, below the long median tooth a small chitinized cusp very near fang groove, fang groove horizontal, superior margin with two contiguous teeth at median margin, followed by a granulate carina to base of fang, inferior margin with one long sharp tooth directed towards the median margin and a short carina from base of fang, fang little longer than groove, distal half slender; *labium* pale brown, longer than wide, with distal half much narrowed; *maxillae* half as long again as labium, distal half widened to form a lobe, so that width almost equals length, lateral margins prolonged in a slight tooth; *sternum* pale, convex, two-thirds as wide as long, anteriorly little wider than labium, lateral margins almost parallel, bluntly rounded in front of IV coxae; *abdomen* oval, sides dull brown, a pale median stripe, narrow at base and much wider at posterior half with indistinct chevrons, entire dorsum covered with small white iridescent scales and a few long hairs, venter pale with opening of posterior spiracle marked by a faintly chitinized line; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, I pair heaviest, brown, femur flattened laterally, constricted at distal quarter with a fringe of long black hairs on retrolateral margin, patella flattened dorsally with a thin ventral brush of black hairs, tibia a darker brown with a thin ventral fringe of short black hairs, metatarsus and tarsus paler, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, middle spine on inner row about length of spine from apical spine, spine on outer row nearer the middle, basal pair small, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 3, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, basal pair as long as joint, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, II pair brown, spines, patella, lateral, 1-1, tibia, ventral, 2-2, lateral, 2-2, III and IV pairs with numerous spines, patellae, lateral, 1-1, tibiae with dorsal basal spine, metatarsi with distal and median whorls; *palpus* not as long as cephalothorax, femur curved, basal half dark, distal half with patella and tibia white, from above, patella and tibia the same length, each with lateral fringes of long white hairs, tibial apophysis as long as diameter of joint, terminal joint longer than tibia, bulb protrudes slightly from cavity, embolus a curved dark spine at tip.

Female. Length, 5.0 mm., ceph. 2.5 mm., abd. 2.7 mm.

Cephalothorax darker than in male but with the same pale median

stripe with white and orange scales; *eyes* same as in male; *mandibles* dark brown, vertical, convex, with no indications of teeth on either median or exterior margin, fang groove horizontal and short, superior margin with two contiguous teeth and no carina, inferior margin with a large bicuspid tooth with longer edge nearer base of fang, fang as long as groove; *labium* as in male; *maxillae* one and a half times as long as labium, distal half widened but not extended in a lobe; *sternum* as in male; *abdomen* with the same markings as in male, no chitinized line over opening of posterior spiracle; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, brown, all joints with faint apical and basal dark rings, spines, I pair same as in male, II pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, not opposite or equal, III and IV pairs, same as on male; *palpi* with the same joints white as in the male; *epigynum*, a pair of oval depressions, separated by a very narrow septum, in each depression an oval sac beneath the skin from which a convoluted tube leaves posterior end.

Holotype ♂ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Allotype ♀ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratypes 2♂ Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla Mountains, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratype ♂ Dom. Rep.; Cordillera Central, Constanza, 3,000-4,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

PHIDIPPUS C. L. Koch 1846

PHIDIPPUS REGIUS C. L. Koch

Figures 87, 92

Phidippus regius C. L. Koch, 1846, 13, p. 146, pl. 454, fig. 1203 "♀ Cuba"

Male. Length, 12.0 mm., ceph. 6.4 mm. long, 4.9 mm. wide, abd. 6.5 mm.

Cephalothorax dark brown, ocular area paler, entire carapace covered with short black hairs, most numerous on thoracic slope, cephalic portion high, widest in eye area, thoracic groove very short, in a depression between dorsal eyes, thoracic slope falls sharply on posterior half; *eyes*, anterior row recurved, so that upper margins of a.m.e. and lower margins of a.l.e. almost form a straight line, cover about three-quarters of anterior margin, a.m.e. separated by about a third of a diameter, a.l.e. less than a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by a diameter of a.l.e., small eyes one-third nearer first than

third row, dorsal eyes on strong dark tubercles and larger than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* wider behind than in front; *clypeus* about a radius of a.m.e. below a.m.e.; *mandibles* vertical, flat, corrugated, a brilliant iridescent green, shading to violet, median margin divergent, with a swelling above the base of the fang, fang groove strongly oblique, superior margin with two contiguous teeth, near median margin, tooth nearer base of fang larger, inferior margin excavate near base of fang, one large tooth opposite teeth on upper margin, fang slightly longer than groove, from a heavy base and evenly tapering; *labium* longer than wide; *maxillae* almost twice as long as labium, with upper outer corner prolonged in a distinct point; *sternum* dull brown, with many long hairs, little wider than labium at anterior end, ending in an obtuse point in front of IV coxae, a distinct lobe raised above the sternum opposite III coxae; *abdomen* oval, with many long black hairs, basal band of white scales short, not extending on sides, a large triangular spot of white scales about the middle, followed by a pair of widely separated white bars midway to spinnerets, venter a solid black, covered with short black hairs; *legs*, 1-4-2-3, I pair enlarged, femur laterally compressed, femur and tibia dark with a heavy brush of dark hairs, distal half of metatarsus dark, patella nearly as long as tibia, femur with a dorsal crest of black hairs and a ventral brush, patella pale brown with a scant prolateral fringe of long white hairs and a scant retrolateral brush of dark hairs, tibia brown, with a thick ventral brush of black hairs, heaviest on prolateral side, and a few black hairs on dorsal side, metatarsus brown with a scant fringe of long white hairs and many white scales, spines difficult to see because of hairs, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia impossible to see spines, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, distal and median, II pair much smaller than I pair, fringes same except no white hairs or scales on metatarsus, patella, no spines, posterior pairs with many dark hairs on femora and tibiae, metatarsi pale, spines, III patella, no spine, IV patella, retrolateral, 1, tibiae, no dorsal basal spine; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, brown with many dark hairs, terminal joint darker, seen from above patella longer than tibia, tibial apophysis a small dark sharp, incurving hook, cymbium flattened at tip, but with no circle of spicules, bulb large, extending on tibia to patella, embolus a very short dark point at tip, of the same type as *Phidippus audax* but much smaller.

♂ Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July-August 1941, (D. Hurst)

♂ Dom. Rep.; Villa Altagracia, July 1938, (Darlington)

Phidippus regius was described from a female from Cuba. It belongs to the section of the genus best known by *audax* Hentz. The two are

very much alike but probably are not found in the same locality. *P. regius* is much smaller than specimens of *audax* found in the south, and in the specimens seen, have a prolateral spine on the first patella. This is missing in *audax*. In the palpus, the embolus of *regius* is stouter and shorter.

PLEXIPPUS C. L. Koch 1850

PLEXIPPUS PAYKULLI (Audouin)

Attus paykulli Audouin, in Savigny, Descr. Egypte, Nat. Hist., 1827, 1, p. 272
"♂ Egypte"

Plexippus paykulli Banks, 1903, p. 341.

♀ s Dom. Rep.; Puerto Plata, July 1941, (D. Hurst).

SILOCA Simon 1902

SILOCA ELECTA spec. nov.

Figures 89, 90, 91

Male. Length, 4.5 mm., ceph. 2.6 mm. long, 1.8 mm. wide, abd. 2.0 mm.

Cephalothorax pale brown, with a vague median paler stripe from groove to posterior margin, darker about the eyes, ocular area and thoracic slope with small white, iridescent scales which shade from white to green in changing lights, cephalic portion high, sides vertical and parallel, eye area flat, a short transverse depression posterior to dorsal eyes from which starts the short thoracic groove, thoracic portion slopes gradually from groove and then falls rapidly to posterior margin; *eyes*, anterior row only slightly recurved by upper margins, with a fringe of yellowish scales and a row of long hairs above, a.m.e. separated by over a line, a.l.e. about a radius of a.m.e. and separated from them by a radius of a.l.e., small eyes nearer third row than to first, dorsal eyes on extreme margin of carapace, convex and slightly larger than a.l.e.; *quadrangle* of eyes slightly narrower behind than in front; *clypeus* less than a radius of a.m.e. and covered with long, soft white hairs; *mandibles* vertical, dark brown, shining, with no hairs or scales, both margins parallel until near the tip, front covered with a sheath that extends beyond mandible almost to fang groove, fang groove horizontal, superior margin with two contiguous teeth at median edge, inferior margin with one fissident tooth opposite teeth on upper margin, fang with a thick base; *labium* longer than wide, tip rebordered, and about half as wide as at base; *maxillae* not twice as

long as labium, almost parallel, distal half dilate, so that width at tip is fully two-thirds length; *sternum* dark brown with a violet iridescence, more than half as wide as long, narrowed between I coxae and pointed between IV coxae; coxae II, III and IV dark brown with a violet iridescence; *abdomen* oval, widest at posterior half, basal half brown, indented about the middle and continued as a pair of widely separated dark stripes, middle area pale, four short parallel dark cross bars above spinnerets, sides dark and covered with coarse black hairs, venter black from fold, posterior spiracle covered by a straight transverse chitinized fold with a finely serrate edge, almost the width of the abdomen and twice the width of the spinnerets, spinnerets closely grouped and superior pair very slender; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, not varying greatly in length, I pair, femur dark brown, shading to an iridescent violet, flattened laterally, dorsal ridge with a crest of colorless hairs on basal half, also flattened ventrally with area depressed and an iridescent violet, with a distinct lateral and basal carina and a retrolateral fringe of long colorless hairs, patella and tarsus pale, tibia and metatarsus brown with many short dark hairs, spines, all patellae with 1 prolateral spine, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 2, area between ventral spines with many black hairs, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, opposite ventral spines, II pair, femur same as I pair but ventral fringe is longer, other joints pale yellow, spines, ventral, 2 apical, 1r-1r, prolateral, 3 not in line, retrolateral, 2, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, lateral spines opposite ventral, III and IV pairs, all joints pale, femora with dorsal and lateral small white scales that shade to an iridescent green in changing lights, ventral surface with a mass of black hairs on basal two-thirds, heavier on IV pair, many spines, a dorsal basal spine on tibiae, III and IV tibiae shorter than metatarsi, III metatarsus with apical and submedian whorls, IV metatarsus with apical, submedian and basal whorls; *palpus* short, about half as long as cephalothorax, femur and patella snowy white, seen from above, tibia a little shorter than patella, tibia a dull yellow with many long hairs, especially on ventral side, tibial apophysis about as long as diameter of joint, and projecting at an angle, terminal joint small, not as long as tibia plus patella, bulb extends on tibia as a large lobe, embolus at tip in a spiral curve.

Female. Length, 6.4 mm., ceph. 2.7 mm. long, 2.1 mm. wide, abd. 3.4 mm.

Cephalothorax dark brown, with a median pale stripe from thoracic groove to margin, wide lateral pale stripes from above II coxae to margin, with a few white scales on posterior half of stripes, a few white

scales below lateral eyes and in ocular area, cephalic portion high, ocular area flat, recurved depression between dorsal eyes with a short thoracic groove, thoracic portion slopes rapidly to posterior margin a short distance from groove; *eyes* same as in male; *clypeus* about a line below a.m.e., no white hairs as in male but a fringe on margin; *mandibles* brown, vertical, no shield, sides parallel, fang groove oblique, superior margin with two contiguous teeth, inferior margin with a fissident tooth, end nearer fang base longer, fang with a heavy base, evenly curved; *labium* longer than wide; *maxillae*, tips widened but no lobe as in male; *sternum* pale, narrowed between I coxae; *abdomen* oval, with a pale median stripe from base to spinnerets, stripe narrower at base with irregular margins, sides darker, venter pale; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, anterior pairs heavier, pale, all joints with dark rings, most conspicuous on tibiae and metatarsi, spines, I pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 3, not in line, retrolateral, 1, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, II pair, patella, lateral, 1-1, tibia, ventral, 2-2, 1r, prolateral, 3, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, prolateral, 2, retrolateral, 2, posterior pairs, patellae, lateral, 1-1, tibiae, dorsal basal spine, metatarsi, apical and basal whorls; *palpi* pale, with a dark spot at tip of patella and tibia; *epigynum*, area wider than long with chitinized margins, divided by a narrow septum, openings elongate diagonal ovals at base of depressed area, below are sacs and tubes beneath the skin vaguely outlined.

Holotype ♂ Dom. Rep.; rain forest near Valle Nuevo, Cordillera Central, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Allotype ♀ Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Paratypes 3♂ Dom. Rep.; rain forest near Valle Nuevo, 6,000 feet, August 1938, (Darlington)

Paratypes 3♂ Dom. Rep.; Loma Viega, 6,000 feet, south of Constanza, August 1938, (Darlington)

Paratypes ♂ ♀ Dom. Rep.; Loma Rucilla Mountains, 5,000-8,000 feet, June 1938, (Darlington)

Siloca electa has several rather unusual characters. The mandibles have a sheath-like surface that is unlike anything seen in the family, and the chitinized lip over the opening of the spiracle is larger and more conspicuous than any found, even in Haitian species. The anterior femora with the ventral surface iridescent and surrounded by a carina is not often seen. The retrolateral fringe on the first pair of legs is colorless but the other legs have fringes of black hairs and the entire ventral surface of the posterior pairs is covered with black hairs.

WALLABA Mello-Leitao 1940

WALLABA DECORA spec. nov.

Fig 88

Male. Length, 5.0 mm., ceph. 2.5 mm. long, 1.7 mm. wide, abd. 2.5 mm.

Cephalothorax dark brown, eye area black, scattered white scales between second and third eye row and on lateral thoracic slopes, cephalic portion rather high, sides sloping out, margin below small eyes and posterior eyes with many short black hairs directed forward, so carapace is widest at that point, recurved transverse depression between dorsal eyes, thoracic groove posterior to p.l.e., posterior portion only a little lower than cephalic for half its length, then it falls abruptly to margin; *eyes*, anterior row strongly recurved by upper margins, eyes equidistant, a.l.e. more than a radius of a.m.e., a thick fringe of short black hairs above eyes, small eyes midway between first and third rows, dorsal eyes subequal to a.l.e. and on margin of carapace, but lateral margin much wider at that point; *quadrangle* slightly narrower behind; *clypeus* dark brown, with no hairs or scales, vertical, more than a radius of a.m.e.; *mandibles* dark brown, rather small, anterior surface flat, no hairs or scales, iridescent, cone-shaped, fang groove very short, superior margin with two contiguous teeth near median edge, inferior margin with one small sharp tooth, fang short with a thick base; *labium* brown, slightly longer than wide; *maxillae* about one and a half times as long as labium, tips widened with a small lobe or tooth on upper outer corner; *sternum* pale brown, three-fourths as wide as long, anteriorly little wider than labium and broadly rounded in front of IV coxae, IV coxae touching; *abdomen* oval, a dull brown with paler muscle spots, and six pale chevrons on posterior half, in life probably entire dorsum covered with small iridescent scales as a few remain about base and sides, scattered long dark hairs, venter pale with three vague gray stripes from fold to spinnerets, a short dark line over opening of posterior spiracle; *legs*, 1-4-3-2, not differing greatly in length, anterior pairs heavier than posterior, all joints with small black hairs and very small white iridescent scales, I pair heaviest, femur, tibia and metatarsus pale brown, patella and tarsus paler, femur flattened laterally and on ventral distal half of retrolateral margin a fringe of long white hairs and shorter dark hairs and on prolateral margin a crest of dark short hairs, spines, patella, 0, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, middle pair longest, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 1, both on distal third, joint with fine short hairs, thickest on

prolateral side but hardly enough to call a fringe, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, basal pair very long, prolateral, 1, retrolateral, 1, both very short and opposite distal pair, II pair paler than I pair, spines, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 3, not in line, retrolateral, 2, metatarsus, same as I pair, III and IV pairs pale, spines, patellae, lateral, 1-1, tibiae with small dorsal basal spine, ventral, 1 long, median spine, metatarsi, apical whorl of 4 spines; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, femur pale yellow, patella seen from above slightly longer than tibia, both joints white, cymbium brown, with a retrolateral crest of short white hairs, tibial apophysis almost as long as diameter of joint, slender and pressed close to cymbium, cymbium longer than patella plus tibia, bulb extends on tibia and embolus a spiral curve at tip.

Holotype ♂ Haiti; Kenskoff, 5,000-7,000 feet, September 1934, (Darlington)

Paratype ♂ Haiti; La Visite, 6,000-7,000 feet, 16-23 September 1934, (Darlington)

It is with some hesitation that this species is placed in the genus *Wallaba*, as the eyes of the second row are midway between the first and third rows, instead of very near the third row. However, both have the unusual character of three pairs of spines beneath the anterior metatarsi and the first pair of legs longest. *Wallaba decora* undoubtedly belongs with *Cybele albipalpis* Peckham, 1901, from Jamaica, as this species has three pairs of ventral spines on the anterior metatarsi, similar fringes on the first pair of legs but a group of bristles behind the a.l.e., instead of the dark bristles on the lateral margin between the first and second coxae. It does not belong to *Compsodecta* Simon, where it has been placed by some authors.

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